



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-174  
Friday  
7 September 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-174

### CONTENTS

7 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Chad

Iraqi, PLO Envoys Arrive With Messages [Njamena Radio] .....	1
* Libyan Noncommissioned Officer Defects [AL-WATAN 27 Jul] .....	1

##### Gabon

Burkinabe Emissary on Visit; Liberia Crisis [Libreville Africa No. 1] .....	1
---	---

##### Zaire

Civil Servant's Strike Enters Ninth Week [AFP] .....	2
* Foreign Minister Cut Off During OAU Debate [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL 27 Jul] .....	2

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

President Mengistu on Anti-Iraqi Regional Bloc [Cairo MENA] .....	3
EPFL's Afewerki Comments on Economy, EPRDF .....	3
Part Five [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] .....	3
Part Six [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] .....	4
Jews in Addis Ababa Living in 'Harsh' Conditions [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ 6 Sep] .....	6

##### Kenya

* KANU Committee Set To Receive Complaints [THE WEEKLY REVIEW 3 Aug] .....	6
--	---

##### Somalia

Siad Speaks to Cabinet on 'Current Instability' [Mogadishu Radio] .....	9
SNM Rebels Claim Division Commander Captured [Radio of Somali National Movement] ..	9

##### Uganda

Museveni Returns From Paris, Comments on Talks [Kampala Radio] .....	9
--	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Reportedly Favors ANC-Inkatha Talks [Johannesburg TV] .....	11
Pik Botha on Southern African Joint Development [SAPA] .....	11
Minister Denies 'Deal' With ANC on Government [THE STAR 6 Sep] .....	11
Energy Minister on Trade Talks With Angola [SAPA] .....	11
ANC-Government Meeting Ends; No News Released [SAPA] .....	12
Navy Issues Statement on Zaire Port Call [SAPA] .....	12
De Klerk 'Welcome' To Visit Netherlands in Oct [Johannesburg Radio] .....	12
Mandela Warns Government on War With ANC [THE STAR 6 Sep] .....	12
'Nothing' Will Derail Talks [SAPA] .....	13
PAC 'Examining' De Klerk's Invitation to Talks [SAPA] .....	13
CP, HNP React To President's Invitation [Johannesburg Radio] .....	13
Bishops Issue Statement Calling for Investigation [SAPA] .....	14
Commentary Views ANC, Government Negotiations [Johannesburg International] .....	15

Inkatha Official Criticizes Mandela Actions [SAPA] .....	15
Government, ANC Set for Clash Over Hani [SOWETAN 6 Sep] .....	15
DP Claims ANC, Government Writing Constitution [SOWETAN 6 Sep] .....	16
Boer Party Leader Blames Government for Violence [SAPA] .....	16
Editorial Views NP Concept of Constitution [BUSINESS DAY 6 Sep] .....	16
Alleged Involvement of White Snipers in Sebokeng [THE STAR 6 Sep] .....	17
Minibus Occupants Make Random Attack in Soweto [SAPA] .....	18
Gunmen Kill Five, Wound Nine in Depot Shooting [SAPA] .....	18
Chamber of Business Issues Confidence Report [SAPA] .....	18
Poll Shows Better Environmental Policy Needed [THE STAR 6 Sep] .....	19
7 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE STAR 6 Sep, etc.] .....	19
* Company Foresees Expanded Trade Links With Poland [ENGINEERING NEWS 10 Aug] .....	20

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

President Receives South African Energy Minister [ANGOP] .....	21
Minister Says Army Must Defend People, Goods [Luanda Radio] .....	21
Ship with Suspected Radioactive Cargo Wrecks [AFP] .....	21
Commentary Notes Corruption in Luanda Assembly [Voice of the Black Cockerel] .....	21
'Government of Thieves' [KUP] .....	22
Report of 21 Soldiers Killed in UNITA Ambush [KUP] .....	23

### Mozambique

PLO Envoy Hands Arafat's Message to Chissano [Maputo International] .....	23
---	----

### Namibia

Reaction To Claims of Troop Movement Into Angola [SAPA] .....	23
---	----

## WEST AFRICA

### Burkina Faso

Call for Summit; Taylor Said Ready To Join [Ouagadougou Radio] .....	24
--	----

### Ghana

Jawara Comments on Meeting With Rawlings [Accra Radio] .....	24
ECOMOG Efforts in Liberian Conflict Noted [Accra Radio] .....	24

### Ivory Coast

11 Injured, 22 Detained in 6 Sep Demonstration [AFP] .....	25
--	----

### Liberia

Taylor Says Doe Left Mansion for City Outskirts [PANA] .....	26
Methodist Church Bishop Surfaces in Freetown [London International] .....	26

### Niger

Egyptian, Chadian Envoys Meet Saibou, Comment [Niamey Radio] .....	26
--	----

### Senegal

Clashes Reported With Casamance Separatists [AFP] .....	27
Guinea-Bissauans Flee Region [PANA] .....	28
* Savane Wants Talks To Halt Casamance Unrest [WAL FADJRI 8-15 Jun] .....	28
* Deputies, Chiefs Support Peace in Casamance [LE SOLEIL 26 Jun] .....	29

**Chad**

**Iraqi, PLO Envoys Arrive With Messages**

AB0609204990 Ndjamenia Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre, received in audience two envoys of the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn and the PLO head of state, Yassir 'Arafat. The first official received by the head of state was Mr. Mundhir al-Shawi, the Iraqi minister of higher education and scientific research, who brought a message from the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn, to his Chadian counterpart, Hissein Habre. After the audience, the envoy disclosed to the national press the purpose of his talks with President Hissein Habre.

[Begin recording] [Al-Shawi] I had the honor of being received by the great comrade President Hissein Habre, to whom I brought a message from his brother and friend, President Saddam Husayn. We discussed and reviewed all the problems called the Gulf crisis, and then I listened attentively to the analysis made by the president of the Republic, Mr. Hissein Habre.

[Unidentified reporter] So, as you said, your visit to Chad is in line with the current prevailing crisis in the Gulf. What is the real situation now?

[Al-Shawi] The situation is that Iraq's position is as follows. Iraq wants peace and, as was stated by President Saddam Husayn, Iraq insists that all the problems of the region be settled as a whole—not only that of Iraq and Kuwait, but all the problems of the region starting from Palestine and the Israeli occupation of Palestine, as is desired by the president of the Republic of Iraq. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The second official received in audience this afternoon by President Habre was president Yasir 'Arafat's envoy, Mr. ('Ali Abu Atsira), the ambassador of the state of Palestine in Gabon. He brought a message from his head of state to President Hissein Habre. At the end of the audience, he disclosed to the press the contents of his talks with the president of the Republic:

[Begin (Atsira) recording] I transmitted to the president a message by president Yasir 'Arafat, first to express the gratitude and salutations of president Yasir 'Arafat to his brother President Hissein Habre for the support and help which he has continued to give to the cause of the Palestinian people as well as to the cause of all people subjected to oppression and injustice and who are fighting for their independence and freedom. I also came to express the support of president Yasir 'Arafat and the entire Palestinian people to President Hissein Habre. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

**\* Libyan Noncommissioned Officer Defects**

90AF0569A Ndjamenia AL-WATAN in French  
27 Jul 90 p 4

[Article by Hassane N'Doro: "Defection of a Libyan Non-Commissioned Officer"]

[Text] On 10 July 1990, the Chadian National Armed Forces based in Oumchi, a Chadian community located a few kilometers from Aouzou, received and gave lodging to a Libyan non-commissioned officer and then sent him on to Ndjamenia. Chief Warrant Officer Gueth Saadi Abouallak deserted the ranks of the Libyan Armed Forces because of poor treatment, spying, and the failure of the Libyan military authorities to provide convincing arguments.

Chief Warrant Officer Gueth Saadi Abouallak, of Libyan nationality, parted company with the Libyan army on 10 July 1990. In charge of reconnaissance operations for the Libyan army based in Aouzou, Chief Warrant Officer Saadi had been planning to escape for over a month. On 10 July, he made up a "little story about a reconnaissance operation." Accompanied by three military vehicles transporting a few men, Saadi came to an area a few kilometers from Oumchi, a zone under the surveillance of the Chadian army. While his friends were resting, on the pretext of going to look for wood to make a fire, he wandered away from the others. He then headed directly for Oumchi in a vehicle that he took the precaution of filling with gas and oil. He arrived in Oumchi, where he was welcomed and offered lodging by the Chadian National Armed Forces.

Warrant Officer Gueth Saadi Abouallak swears he will fight al-Qadhdhafi's Libyan army, which was created only for expansionist purposes, with an obscure objective, and which is the shame of Africa. It is a very fragile and frightened army, he indicated. The civilian population of Aouzou is fleeing because the place has been invaded by the Libyan army. The Libyan soldiers know for a fact that they are in Chadian territory: their morale is very low, but al-Qadhdhafi's government stubbornly persists. Al-Qadhdhafi recruits Palestinians, Yemenites, and Chadians, to whom he gives heavy weapons. Warrant Officer Gueth Saadi believes that the Chadian people are fighting for their inalienable rights. It is the most justified fight there is. The Libyan people must also realize that their freedom must be achieved by a struggle such as the one their Chadian brothers are engaged in.

**Gabon**

**Burkinabe Emissary on Visit; Liberia Crisis**

AB0709104690 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Liberia was the main topic of discussion yesterday in Libreville between Gabonese President Omar Bongo and a Burkinabe emissary, Theodore Hien Kilimite. The Burkinabe minister of youth [as heard] and sports



brought a message from Blaise Compaore to the Gabonese head of state. Jean-Valere Mbinamanza met him this morning and his first question was, did Burkina Faso send men to fight on the side of Charles Taylor? Here is Hien Kilimite's reply:

[Begin recording] [Kilimite] Burkina Faso is not one of those countries which believes in helping in wars even when the wars are being fought far away from their borders. We have not sent any military contingent to Liberia. In any case we do not envisage this. Now, coming back to your question, we must first review the objectives of this peacekeeping force slightly. Well, during the last Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] heads of state summit in Banjul, all the problems concerning the community were discussed by the participants heads of state and as a result they set up a mediation committee. One may note that this mediation committee included five countries....

[Mbinamanza interrupting] Obviously, honorable minister, Burkina Faso does not endorse the action by the current ECOWAS chairman.

[Kilimite] Absolutely not. We do not share this viewpoint. We do not endorse this action at all. Why? Because the committee was not set up to take care of Liberia because Liberia's case is an internal conflict. The committee must deal with interstate problems.

[Mbinamanza] What then is the position of Burkina Faso as a state?

[Kilimite] We think that first, all ECOWAS leaders should have been associated with such an important decision, or settlement. Also, we think that if the problem was so urgent at their level, at least an extraordinary heads of state session should have been convened in order to present the issue to the leaders because such an issue cannot be dealt with by a mediation committee which does not have the mandate to settle conflicts. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Civil Servant's Strike Enters Ninth Week

AB0609113690 Paris AFP in French 1141 GMT  
3 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 3 Sep (AFP)—Zairian civil servants, who began the ninth week of their strike today, are

determined to pursue their action until their demands are met. They have accused the government of allowing the strike to "worsen" by blocking all negotiations with them, according to sources in the organizing committee of the strike. Zairian civil servants embarked on a strike on 9 July to press for wage increases to the tune of 500 percent for the lowest wages.

More than one month ago, the government offered a 100-percent pay rise but has since then failed, according to the strikers, to make any fresh offer capable of breaking the deadlock in this crisis, the longest Zaire has ever gone through since independence.

The striking civil servants feel that they have made "all possible concessions" and that it is now up to the government to assume its responsibilities and solve this social crisis, but the Zairian authorities argue that because of the country's economic situation, the government cannot make further concessions without jeopardizing the "economic recovery plan" which Marshal Mobutu assigned to it last April. [passage omitted]

### \* Foreign Minister Cut Off During OAU Debate

90AF0609A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL  
in English 27 Jul 90 p 8

[Text] To the astonishment of assembled ministers and officials, on 5 July the Zairean foreign minister Mushobekwa Wa Katana rose during the Council of Ministers meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa and began to explain how much his government had done for the liberation of Nelson Mandela and the independence of Namibia. The murmuring was so loud that the council chairman, Acheikh ibn-Oumar of Chad, cut off the Zairean delegate in mid-flow and passed on to the next delegations, Cameroon and Kenya. At the end of the session Mushobekwa began to protest but was again cut off after two minutes. This too was surprising given the very close relations between Chad and Zaire, which has twice sent troops to Chad to fight against Libyan invasion.

Diplomats think that Mushobekwa was trying to have Zaire mandated by the OAU as the mediator on Angola. He failed in this goal, but at least avoided having Zaire cited by name as the country which is aiding armed rebellion in Angola.

## Ethiopia

### President Mengistu on Anti-Iraqi Regional Bloc

NC0609205490 Cairo MENA in English  
1932 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept. 6 (MENA)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam has announced the possibility that an anti-Iraqi regional bloc in the Red Sea be formed and called on all countries in the Gulf region to unite in their opposition against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, [the Yugoslav wire service] TANJUG said today.

Mengistu expressed the idea during separate meetings with the envoys of Egypt and Saudi Arabia who conveyed messages from their countries' leaders Husni Mubarak and King Fahd.

Diplomats in Addis Ababa say that Ethiopia is ready to send around 200 troops to strengthen the international forces. Senegal was the first African country to do this. Diplomats say Riyadh in return promised to give Ethiopia economic aid and stop supporting the anti-government rebels in Ethiopia.

Observers interpret Mengistu's call for unity among the Red Sea countries as a clear signal to Washington that Addis Ababa wants to fit into Baker's doctrine on the need for the forming of a regional security bloc against Iraq which would function even after the Gulf crisis, diplomats say.

### EPFL's Afewerki Comments on Economy, EPRDF

#### Part Five

EA0609130390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 3 Sep 90

["Part 5" of Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, Secretary General Isaias Afewerki's responses to listeners' questions on the occasion of the anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Eritrea in 1961 with unidentified moderator; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] The first question is on the economy of independent Eritrea. [passage omitted]

The EPLF has elaborated that independent Eritrea will have a private sector in the economy. Eritreans will participate in the agricultural and industrial sectors, and commercial companies like (?oil) corporations can be set up. To what extent will the private economic sector serve the country's reconstruction and growth of the national economy? What kind of guarantee will be given?

[Afewerki, in Arabic fading into Amharic translation] In the first EPLF economic program we have some new (?events). Our general guidelines are known. The Eritrean economy will be made up of the private economic sector, government investment, and foreign investment. Since it is now necessary to determine the proportion of each and the relationship among them, we are doing

research and studies. What can be easily addressed is the government economic sector. Will this sector get the lion's share? Will it be the one to formulate the plans for all economic sectors, starting from small-scale development to distributing capital?

The EPLF believes that the government economic sector must be restricted. Attempts by Third World countries to give the lion's share to this sector have failed. Many reasons have been given including bribery, unlimited foreign capital investment, and shortages of materials necessary to promote the country's economy. We believe that if the government economic sector in independent Eritrea controls all development plans, it will be unable to satisfy the people's food requirements. The same would apply to the private sector. Eritrean (?planning) will encourage heavy foreign capital investment with the aim of achieving food self-sufficiency. We will have to find ways to complement the government's major share and to (?correct) the relationships among various economic sectors.

The Eritrean private economic sector should be encouraged. If provided with the necessary opportunities, it should be capable of competing with foreign capital investment. The EPLF is determined to create an Eritrean national economy in which all citizens and all Eritreans with capital will participate and to establish and encourage the private economic sector.

[Moderator] Living conditions in exile are becoming very difficult. What plans does the EPLF have to solve such problems? How will the EPLF help those who want to come home?

[Afewerki] We have a clear plan to encourage refugees to come home and to help the returnees to rehabilitate themselves. The plan comprises various sectors. We will provide returning refugees with transport from Sudan and accommodate them in shelter camps where their stopover will be temporary and where they will receive medical services and limited economic assistance.

If they wish to stay there for some time, they will be given farm implements so they can earn a living. Later, if they wish to return to their places of origin, they will be given material and limited economic aid. When they reach their permanent destinations, if they used to farm they will be given agricultural implements and if they used to work they will be given work. This is the plan in general, and we have already begun implementing it.

During the past six months, many refugees have returned from Sudan. The EPLF refugee office is implementing the plan and encouraging returnees. Although we cannot say we can fulfill all the returnees' needs, we can help them get home and we do not have the problem of providing them with services. What is now becoming a problem is the famine caused by the drought affecting our country. A plan is being implemented [words indistinct]. We are making efforts to obtain the necessary aid from governments and concerned [words indistinct] concerning this.

[Moderator] The next question is on the relations between Eritreans and Ethiopians and between the EPLF and the Ethiopian organizations. [passage omitted]

What is the nature of the relationship between the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] and the EPLF? Then there are other multinational organizations like the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, the Ethiopian Democratic Union, [words indistinct] and others which do not support the Eritrean people's right to self-determination. To what extent do the Ethiopian people accept them? What kind of obstacles would they present? Do they cooperate with the Dergue?

[Afewerki] The answers are numerous and widespread. One secret was revealed recently, in particular after the liberation of Mitsiwa, when these [words indistinct] seemed to be greatly shocked. Recognition and acceptance of these organizations by Ethiopia and its people are very limited. [passage omitted]

One cannot say that these organizations have done anything to expose the Dergue. The Eritreans have been the only ones to make sacrifices during their struggles inside Ethiopia. They have not mounted any military action to weaken the Dergue government. Now at the end they have started engaging in political agitation which serves no one but the Dergue government. Moreover, all their struggle and propaganda has been against the EPLF, the EPRDF, and other independent national and (?multinational) organizations which stand for the rights of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples and have accordingly stopped attacking the Dergue. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] [passage omitted] On relations between the EPLF and the EPRDF they ask: How does the EPLF assess the strength of the EPRDF? What is the basis of the relations between the EPLF and the EPRDF? There is an allegation that there is a long-term cooperation plan for establishing a great Christian government covering Eritrea and Tigray. How much truth is there in this?

[Afewerki] Some political gossip has no limits. Those people who have an unhealthy (?interest) and attitude create uncertainty in Eritreans, who should participate in the national struggle and try to achieve their political goal.

They say there is a blood relationship between the Christians in Eritrea and Tigray, and the ancient kingdom government will be reestablished. All this is a fabrication. The truth is affirmed by political developments and objective reality: Eritrea is a single country of a single people with well-defined borders and clear national aims. The Eritrean struggle does not have relations with any other geographic entity. We have no desire to establish a government outside the borders marked by Italian colonialism.

Based on relations between the EPLF and the EPRDF, there are those who say that the final aim is to establish the former government, a Christian government, or a Tigrinya speakers' government. This is baseless. Relations between the EPLF and the EPRDF are positive. However that does

not mean we have the same outlook as the EPRDF on everything. The EPRDF has its own outlook on Ethiopian issues and the organization of Ethiopian movements and forces which function in Ethiopia.

We may have some opinions on the EPRDF's views on Ethiopia. We have no problem regarding Ethiopian-Eritrean relations. The EPRDF occupies an unwavering position on the Eritrean people's right to self-determination. If political change occurs in Ethiopia, if the EPRDF and its allies achieve power, and if they establish a democratic government, we will have relations with that government. However we do not intend to establish a government outside the known Eritrean borders. If there are people who believe the rumors, they should know history. We advise them to understand the political realities in which we function and establish relations with any Ethiopian forces. Our reply to this goes out to not only the patriotic Eritreans or to those who know the EPLF and have goodwill, but also to those who spread these lies and rumors.

Their aim is to spread fear, destabilize the situation, and disperse the Eritreans to weaken the struggle we have waged against Ethiopian colonialism. The main actor in this rumor-mongering is the Ethiopian Government. The fact that Eritrea is an independent country and that Eritreans are independent people with noble objectives shows the failure of this false propaganda.

Ethiopia is for Ethiopians. The EPRDF is an integral part of the Ethiopian struggle. The EPRDF's relations with the EPLF are based on its belief that Eritrea is an independent political entity with its own history. If relations are to be established between Eritrea and Ethiopia, they should be built on this sacred foundation.

I will leave out the question on a detailed assessment of the EPRDF, because the EPLF cannot evaluate the EPRDF's political balance. To address the EPRDF is beyond our scope and knowledge. It is also interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs. We do not need to interfere in others' affairs, especially at this stage.

### Part Six

AB0609164590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad  
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 4 Sep 90

["Part 6" of Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, Secretary General Isaias Afewerki's responses to listeners' questions on the occasion of the anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Eritrea in 1961 with unidentified moderator, date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] There are five related questions on Eritrean-Ethiopian relations after Eritrea achieves independence. [passage omitted]



They are: If the Dergue is defeated militarily and chased out of Eritrea, will it continue the war to regain Eritrea? Mengistu Haile-Mariam has stated that the war will continue, but is he able to continue the war? The second question is: Are we going to demand compensation for the losses inflicted on us by Ethiopia and her collaborators? The third question concerns a sea port. The EPLF has repeatedly stated that this question can be resolved between neighboring countries. What does this mean? What kind of solution is there?

The fourth question is: The EPLF supports the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF]. The OLF has repeatedly stated that it is struggling for the independence of the Oromo people. Therefore, while the EPLF states its objection to Ethiopia's fragmentation, is it not supporting the fragmentation of Ethiopia? The fifth question is: The EPLF is alleged to have chased Tigrayan nationals from the liberated towns of Mitsiwa, Adi Keyih, and Senafe [in southern Eritrea]. Is this true? If it is true, why was it done? Let us go back to the first question. If we defeat the Dergue militarily, will the Dergue attempt to get back into Eritrea?

[Afewerki, in Tigrinya fading into Amharic translation] If the Dergue stays in power it will attempt that, but it is unlikely that it will stay in power. Perhaps we should speak in ifs and maybes. If it stays in power it will say: I am here; I will come back tomorrow morning after gathering my strength; I can mobilize 6 million soldiers or I can mobilize 100 million soldiers; I will be back after ten generations. This is its usual language. Other forces say the same thing. The general trend is that if the Dergue stays in power there is no doubt that it will continue the war.

If this happens, the EPLF and the Eritreans will fight against the enemy which will try to invade them. What does this mean? If the Dergue government or its successor wants to continue the war after we have taken full control of our country, the battle will not remain within the borders; we will go beyond our borders and fight. If we are fighting for our rights, we will attack our invaders wherever they are. Therefore, the war will have a different dimension, and there will be a turn of events. However I do not think this will happen. If the Dergue is defeated and chased out of Eritrea, it is inconceivable that it will stay in power in Ethiopia and continue the war with Eritrea. If this is a question of probabilities, we can discuss it more later.

[Moderator] The second question is on the payment of compensation.

[Afewerki] The payment of compensation is a normal demand in all wars. Just as the Italian Government paid Ethiopia compensation, the Eritreans will also demand compensation not only from the Ethiopian Government but also from those forces in the war inflicting losses on Eritrea. This is our right. How do [words indistinct] (?compensation)? The future government and parliament will decide this. Under the circumstances, the

EPLF cannot demand payment of compensation in the future. That is beyond our authority.

[Moderator] What about the sea port issue?

[Afewerki] The sea port issue has been the main point that the Dergue government and its predecessors have used to stir the Ethiopian people. This issue has been further aggravated since the capture of Mitsiwa. As you can see, if Aseb Port is captured tomorrow there will be no oil, textiles, food, or drink. They are telling the people that they will starve to death if that happens. By alarming the people this way, they are agitating them into fighting with the regime and its army. Other forces collaborating with the Dergue are also carrying out similar campaigns. This is a short-term policy to prolong their power. The long-term consideration is the relationship between the two peoples.

These relations can be determined after the Eritreans achieve their right to self-determination through a referendum, when an independent government is established in Eritrea, when a democratic government in Ethiopia agrees not to continue the war with Eritrea, and/or when the legal representatives of the Ethiopian Government agree to stop the war and settle the question of relations between the two peoples through discussions. This question cannot be answered now.

As has been stated on several occasions, the EPLF has no intention of using sea ports as instruments for denying the Ethiopian people an outlet or as a means of starving, impoverishing, or rendering the Ethiopians ignorant or destitute. The EPLF's view is that a good healthy relationship should be established between the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples. [passage omitted]

The economic relations between the two countries should enable them to cooperate in various economic spheres such as agriculture, industry, communications, and others including the sea port. These issues should be covered in agreements to be reached between the two countries. That is how this issue can be resolved. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] What about the Oromo question and the fragmentation of Ethiopia?

[Afewerki] One thing we should realize is that when national movements are bitter because of oppression, mistreatment, and contempt, they resort to secession. [passage omitted]

In the existing context it is impossible to bring people together by force, coercion, and atrocities in Ethiopia. If



such phenomena persist, they result in secession. However, this current reality cannot last forever; it should be discarded. The questions of Oromos, Somalis, Afars, and other minorities as well as questions concerning the Amharas and Tigrayans should be considered, and solutions should be found for their problems.

In the first place, these groups should establish their legal establishments or assemblies and legally tackle the question of unity. Secession should not be encouraged. What should be more encouraged and more sacrificed for is unity. However, unity cannot be imported [previous word in English]. Unity should be affirmed by the will of all Ethiopians.

As far as the EPLF is concerned, we do not want Ethiopia to be fragmented and each nationality to establish a government and gain recognition. We have never supported this, and we will not support it. However, the EPLF cannot impose this view on any of the opposition forces, especially the OLF. We do not force any of them to implement our views. We can only (?act) in a spirit of understanding and goodwill. We have this spirit at the moment.

We are constantly meeting with the OLF constructively to discuss and resolve current political issues and search for future solutions. Although we are handling the issue this way, we cannot claim that the EPLF can control spontaneous and unexpected developments in Ethiopia, but it does contribute.

[Moderator] It is alleged that the EPLF has driven Tigrayans out of the liberated Eritrean towns of Mitsiwa, Adi Keyih, and Senafe. Is this true? If it is true, why was it done?

[Afewerki] The Dergue bears a great responsibility in this area, and it will continue to act the same way. There is a problem we must clearly understand. The Dergue regime mapped out a strategy to chase the Eritreans from their own land and bring people in from what they call the interior—Ethiopia—to effect demographic and geographic changes. (?These) people were recently brought from Tigray in Ethiopia to work for the Dergue in (?languages) and other fields of interest. The Dergue was trying to use these people to create situations in which they would serve its political objectives. By constantly terrorizing and persecuting affluent Eritreans and making others flee their country through intimidation, the Eritreans are replaced by Ethiopians from the central region and Tigray. In fact there are very few Eritreans in Eritrea.

The Dergue also brings on economic and social problems. In the towns there is unemployment, theft, and Dergue security agents. The towns are full of unemployed people who contribute nothing to society. There are also political organizations, urban dwellers' associations [kebeles], and other petty organizations created by the Dergue. Many Ethiopians making a living from the Dergue organizations realized they could not continue to do so and left the area. [passage omitted]

We do not accept the strategy of chasing people away from their home areas and replacing them with people from other areas. [passage omitted]

The EPLF has done nothing regrettable in this regard, but the EPLF is doing [word indistinct].

[Moderator] From Eritrean-Ethiopian relations let us move to relations within the Horn of Africa. [passage omitted]

Does the EPLF intend to conclude economic, security and defense agreements with the countries in the Horn of Africa including Ethiopia?

[Afewerki] Yes it does intend to do so. It has such intentions in the political and economic fields. However, there should be a relationship based on equality and mutual interest in this region. Historical and geographical relations are maintained in this region. I say this because there are circumstances which oblige us to help each other. For instance, if there is a political pact between the countries and if any other country tries to destabilize the peace and security of the area, sanctions will be applied against that country. The idea is to have an agreement which guarantees regional peace and stability. [passage omitted]

#### **Jews in Addis Ababa Living in 'Harsh' Conditions**

TA0609101590 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
6 Sep 90 p A4

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] News agencies operating out of Ethiopia have reported a massive exodus of Jews from the Gonder region to the country's capital. Approximately 200 to 300 Jews arrive in Addis Ababa daily.

The reports include brutal descriptions of the Ethiopian Jews' living conditions and state of health after the authorities decided to forbid their exiting the country in July 1990.

Although 250 Jews died as a result of various diseases during the first few months, many still dwell in tents under extremely harsh living conditions, and are victimized by local bandits.

The Jews in the Ethiopian capital receive financial assistance from the Joint Distribution Committee, but this assistance is limited to small sums. [passage omitted]

#### **Kenya**

##### **\* KANU Committee Set To Receive Complaints**

90AF0545C Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW  
in English 3 Aug 90 pp 4-9

[Text] "I told them; oh yes, I told them. And they listened," said Mr. Francis Maina, a 27-year-old employee of a Nairobi publishing enterprise. A visibly

excited Maina had just left the VIP lounge at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre on Thursday last week after presenting his views to the Kanu Review Committee chaired by Vice-President Prof. George Saitoti. He said he would make a trip to Nyeri so that he could have another session with the committee as he had not had enough time to complete his presentation. "I'll spend my own money because there's so much I still have to say, and I know they'll listen."

Maina had found a voice, as had the more than 100 others who took the opportunity to appear before the committee as it concluded its Nairobi sittings on Wednesday this week. The remarkable observation might be that Maina is representative of the ordinary people who have trooped in droves to the venue so that they can present their views on a wide variety of issues, many choosing to ignore the constraints imposed by the narrow terms of reference which have attempted to restrict the committee to hear presentations on strictly Kanu matters centering on the electoral and disciplinary processes.

Since a former MP for Mbita, Mr. Osiango Migure, became the first person to appear before the committee when it got down to business on Wednesday last week, it has been the ordinary person who has come to dominate the show, with establishment politicians, critical clergymen and lawyers, and other prominent individuals, who would have been expected to take centre stage, conspicuous only by their scarcity in numbers. The determination of the ordinary person to take advantage of a rare opportunity to say his piece was exemplified on Friday, last week, when Mr. Philip Leakey, an assistant minister for environment and natural resources, and Mr. James Osogo, a former cabinet minister, arrived at the venue and were allowed to jump the queue ahead of those who had been patiently waiting their turn. There was commotion as the crowd angrily protested, accusing Kanu officials of giving preference to those who would ordinarily be admitted into the VIP lounge. "It is our turn to speak, they have had chances elsewhere," a member of the crowd complained, as a member of the committee, an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. John Keen, hurried out of the lounge to find out what the commotion outside was all about.

Keen managed to calm tempers after assuring the waiting crowd that henceforth all would be conducted on a first-come-first-served basis. If Keen's intervention brought peace it also brought to the fore the prominent role he has been playing in the review team. A late inclusion, Keen was named by President Daniel arap Moi as one of the additional nine members in what was seen as a response to suspicion that the original 10-strong team was heavily loaded with establishment types who could hardly be expected to initiate change. Besides Saitoti, the team comprised six other cabinet ministers, two assistant ministers, and the deputy speaker of the national assembly, who is also the party's national organising secretary. It was after complaints were voiced that Keen was appointed, together with another relative

dove, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who is the minister for health and has often expressed the view that the party should be cautious when instituting disciplinary measures. The other seven late appointees were not political figures and would probably not have the confidence to strongly act as a counterbalance to the hawks in the committee. Neither would a figure like Kibaki who, despite his liberal image, is hardly one to push issues.

Keen, by contrast, is a forceful personality; even though he is a firm establishment figure, he is not one to shirk from voicing independent opinions on a wide variety of issues. As a member of the committee, Keen early on came to play a highly visible role, often leaving the sessions in the VIP lounge to solve on the spot any problems that arose among the people waiting outside. On Monday this week, Keen was called upon to hear a passionate plea from two divorcees who had travelled all the way from Mombasa to present their particular problems before the committee. He patiently listened as Ms. Umi Rishard Omar and Ms. Shemaz Mohammed Shimasi talked of their plight as divorced women who had exhausted all channels in trying to get their ex-husbands to meet their obligations, and had finally seen the Kanu Review Committee as a last resort. Keen gently tried to explain that the committee was not empowered to delve into domestic matters which were widely out of the terms of reference and that in any case the party and the government would be loath to venture into matters that would best be solved by arbitration and the courts if necessary. But the two divorcees persisted, and were overjoyed when Keen said he would talk the committee into hearing their unique cases, or as an alternative, take up the matter personally. Omar opted for the former and duly appeared before the committee, while Shimasi opted for the latter option, and Keen on the very same day wrote to the Mombasa DC appraising him of the case and asking him to render the assistance of his office.

The two divorcees were by no means the only people who appeared before the committee with the hope that their personal problems could be solved. A large number of other people took the opportunity to mix their proposals on political reform with their own unique problems, mostly revolving around unemployment and land disputes. Keen was also called upon to intervene in the case of an elderly woman from Lower Kabete, Mrs. Grace Kogi, who tearfully narrated her plight as a mother of six being abandoned by her husband, who was now intending to sell the less than half acre family plot, leaving them without any source of sustenance. Keen promised to instruct the Kiambu district land board to block the sale, observing that there might well be need for permanent committees in the districts to look into the enormous problems faced by rural people, who often were not in a position to seek legal intervention.

While the Saitoti committee has handled the issue of people bringing up personal problems with a measure of tact and diplomacy, a possible illustration of the manner in which it is going out of its way to display the free and open approach to the task at hand, it faces the danger of

being inundated with such distractions. Even the contribution by former cabinet minister Mr. James Osogo, might have had something to do with his personal political problems in Bunyala. Osogo, who served in parliament until he was ousted after a 1980 election petition and replaced by the current minister for labour, Mr. Peter Okondo, told the committee last week, how an influential cabinet minister had influenced the Kanu recruitment process before the 1988 general election so that only his supporters could be registered. Osogo was referring to his own constituency and could only have been referring to Okondo, although he stated that his information indicated similar malpractices had occurred elsewhere in the country.

The issue was to take another dimension, however, when two cabinet ministers were hosted by Okondo at a fundraising meeting in Bunyala, and were reported to have used the occasion to hit out at Osogo for taking local issues to the Kanu Review Committee in Nairobi. The problem happened to be that both are powerful politicians—Mr. Burudi Nabwera, a minister of state in the office of the president and Kakamega District Kanu branch chairman, and Mr. Elijah Mwangale, the minister for agriculture and Bungoma District Kanu branch chairman. The latter also happens to be a member of the same committee that from the onset insisted nobody would be intimidated or harassed for views expressed before the committee.

The matter was raised by a number of people waiting to give their views on Monday this week, a number of whom expressed their worry that the "no intimidation" promises were rather hollow in view of the weekend development. Mr. Lambert Akello, a well known Nairobi football administrator, told the press that he had started his presentation by vowing to give his views irrespective of intimidation, noting that "one member here was party to intimidation". At the daily press briefing, Saitoti felt constrained to restate his assurance that no individuals would be victimised for views expressed before the committee, which would be treated with strictest confidence. But he also pointed out that once an individual makes his presentation available to the media, it becomes a matter of public debate and out of the committee's hands. Saitoti denied that he was referring to the Nabwera-Mwangale case, insisting that he was making a general statement. But he acknowledged that Mwangale had assured the committee that he did not speak at the Bunyala rally and only happened to be present when the issue was raised. Mwangale also defended himself at length, urging the journalists present to read the day's newspapers properly, and insisting that he was too old a hand to make such a gaffe. The article in question had quoted Nabwera lambasting Osogo for appearing before the committee to raise his personal problems, and in Nairobi at that, and Mwangale criticising him for tarnishing the good name of Bunyala. Ironically, while Nabwera was taking issue with Osogo for appearing before the committee in Nairobi instead of waiting to appear in Kakamega, he ignored the fact that

up to the time he spoke, Okondo was the only cabinet minister reported to have appeared before the committee. He too appeared in Nairobi. On Monday, President Moi also repeated at a public function in Meru that people should feel free to air their views before the committee without fear of victimisation. All the three daily papers on the same day also came out with editorials taking Mwangale and Nabwera to task over their weekend utterances.

Personality issues and personal problems aside, the Saitoti committee has been faced with almost overwhelming views concerning the undesirability of the Kanu nomination system, especially the 70 per cent rule and the queuing process, as well as the lack of fair play at election time. Those who have appeared before the team have been almost unanimous that the Kanu disciplinary machinery do away with the expulsion errant members and find alternative sanctions. These are the matters noted in the terms of reference, and should be seriously considered. But what about other issues outside the terms of reference? A good number of people have used the opportunity to call for a limit to the presidential term of office and others have voiced their support for the multi-party system of government. There have been complaints about side issues such as tribalism and corruption, with Kanu and the political leadership being on the receiving end.

How Kanu finally responds to such wide ranging presentations remains to be seen, especially in light of complaints that the terms of reference were too narrow. But the point which stands out is that the ordinary people have grabbed with both hands the chance to speak, not allowing technical details to curtail them. It is notable that when Migire made the first presentation, he was twice reminded to stick to the terms of reference and duly restrained himself raising other matters. It is notable too that most of the prominent personalities who have appeared, such as Leakey, a former MP for Mathira, Mr. Matu Wamae, the permanent secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs and international co-operation, Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat, pre-independence settler leader Mr. Michael Blundell, the secretary-general of the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Rev. Samuel Kobia, and many others, have not been willing to disclose the content of their presentations to the press, choosing to take the view that such matters should be handled in confidence. In the same spirit, such people would probably have chosen to confine themselves to the terms of reference.

There have been complaints that the Kanu Review Committee does not sufficiently serve as a substitute for the proposal for a "Kenya We Want" public convocation, and yet it might turn out to be an even better platform for the ordinary citizen. An open forum would have had to be controlled and that might have meant a few days session with only a limited number of speakers chosen to represent different interest groups. In such a convocation, the ordinary person with no clout or title to



his name would hardly have a hearing, while establishment politicians would also take advantage of the opportunity to grab the limelight.

The Kanu Review Committee sessions have given the ordinary person a field day, with the absence of leading politicians a notable feature. The reasons are hard to decipher; it could have something to do with the fact that they are waiting to make representations in their home provinces. But the Nairobi sessions hardly saw an outpouring of city political bigwigs. The more likely reason is that the politicians support the status quo and therefore feel no need to appear before a team charged with the responsibility of looking into change. After all, the same politicians have been vocal in parliament and at party meetings hitting out at the proponents of change, and came out forcefully to support the queue-voting system and 70 per cent rule during the unofficial debates on the issue in 1986 and 1987. It might well be that a good number of politicians are not so sure where they stand now, President Moi having taken the initiative in forming the review committee, which could be taken as an indication that Kanu is indeed, open to various options. The president referred to the issues in his Meru trip on Monday, when he noted that Kanu would be responsive to change where necessary. But with the genie having been let out of the bottle, the question remains: how far will the changes go?

### Somalia

#### Siad Speaks to Cabinet on 'Current Instability'

EA0609182590 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] This afternoon, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, witnessed the swearing-in of the new cabinet named yesterday, 4 September 1990. The swearing-in ceremony took place at the Presidency at (Aficioni) in Mogadishu.

Speaking after the ceremony, the SDR president stressed the need for the new cabinet to be able to solve the current instability in the country. He mentioned civil war and economic crisis as the major crises facing the country at the moment. He said it is up to the new government to rescue their citizens from the economic woes and insecurity they have been plunged into. The SDR president said Somali citizens are now eagerly looking forward to what the new cabinet will do to solve the country's immense problems. He called on the new cabinet to serve the nation with patriotism, dedication, and justice. Comrade Siad said it is the duty of every individual to ask himself what he can do for his country at this hour of peril.

In conclusion, the SDR president said his country is very worried about events in the Gulf region and that he hopes a political solution will be found rather than a military one to end the crisis.

#### SNM Rebels Claim Division Commander Captured

EA0609183890 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali  
National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Battle report: Last night, 4 September 1990, at (21:30 p.m.), units of the 11th, 12th and Third Battalion of the Somali National Movement [SNM] liberation forces attacked the house of the commander of the 26th Division at Hargeysa. During the attack, many soldiers guarding the commander's house were killed before the commander was abducted. While the operation was in progress, our fighters maintained defenses around Hargeysa airport and continuously fired at the enemy troops, killing many and pinning down others to cut off their advance. The firing continued late into the night. A nearby command post was destroyed by explosives planted by our fighters during the operation.

### Uganda

#### Museveni Returns From Paris, Comments on Talks

EA0609182290 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from Paris, France, where he addressed the second UN conference on the problems of the least developed countries, LDC's, of the world. The first conference of the LDC's took place in Paris in 1981, when the number of LDC's in Africa alone was 21. But today, 10 years later, it stands at 28 out of the current 44 in the whole world.

President Museveni, who was yesterday received on arrival at Entebbe International Airport by the prime minister, Dr. Samson Kisekka, ministers, senior security officers and the French ambassador to Uganda, Mr. (Yanick Gerard), told newsmen that he had gone to Paris as OAU chairman to present the case of African LDC's which, when combined, have a total population of 212 million with an annual per capita income of \$220. President Museveni said that he touched on the issues of the debt burden and accessibility to markets of the industrialized countries by developing nations which are inhibited to sell their goods because of the imposition of tariffs by the developed world. He said that such arrangements by the developed countries are actually prohibitive to the cause of free trade which the developed countries say they are championing. Mr. Museveni told the press conference that the LDC's have to work hard to get out of their plight, but at the same time stressed that former colonial powers, which are responsible to a large extent for the LDC's' obtaining situation, have a moral responsibility to assist in solving the situation because of the cultural links between the two.

Commenting on the Gulf crisis, he said that it was obviously wrong for Iraq to invade Kuwait because Kuwait is a member of the UN and therefore a member of the international community. He said that the Iraqi



invasion of Kuwait had set a dangerous precedent. He stressed that border problems should be tackled peacefully and not through aggression or annexation.

On Liberia, President Museveni said the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries got involved because the Liberian administration of President Doe had lost 90 percent of the total territory, and as such, there was no government. He said it was also wrong for Charles Taylor to leave the bush and stage

the fighting in towns, thereby making the population suffer as well as destroying the infrastructure.

Turning to the situation in South Africa, President Museveni told the press conference that an OAU main summit will take place in Kampala on Saturday, 8 September 1990. The heads of state and delegates will hear a report from the deputy vice-president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, on his negotiations with the South African Government.

**Government Reportedly Favors ANC-Inkatha Talks**

*MB0609175290 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] The state president says the government is in favor of talks between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha. Mr. de Klerk was responding to questions from a group of foreign journalists this morning on the unrest situation in the country. The group of journalists is accompanying the seven Dutch parliamentarians who are presently on a fact-finding mission in South Africa. The group led by Mr. Harry Aarts represents five of the nine political parties in the Dutch Parliament.

They paid a courtesy call to Mr. de Klerk at the Union Buildings in Pretoria this morning. The group also held talks with other members of the cabinet.

[Begin video recording] [De Klerk] The government and the security forces do not want to choose sides and are impartial in this matter. We wish the ANC and Inkatha talk to each other and if they have differences between themselves also to resolve them peacefully.

[Unidentified Dutch reporter] Are the negotiations not (delayed)?

[De Klerk] No, these may be delayed. This is an obstacle if factions are fighting but negotiations will take place. We must remove the obstacles. We do this with patience and also with speed. [end recording]

**Pik Botha on Southern African Joint Development**

*MB0709075790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2226 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Southern African governments should come together as soon as possible to form an association for economic cooperation, says South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news reported on Thursday [6 Sep] night Mr. Botha said that with apartheid and ideological differences virtually gone, there was no reason for the governments not to act soon to draw up a joint scientifically-based programme for economic development.

Mr. Botha warned that unless this was done by 1992, when Europe would become an economic unit, European countries would pass southern Africa by and concentrate on their own continent, especially eastern Europe.

In the same programme, the secretary-general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, said that a post-apartheid South Africa was needed to play a major economic role in southern Africa and help relieve Africa of its economic misery.

The Botswana minister of economic affairs [title as received], Dr. F. G. Mogae, said eastern Europe would soon become a rival market with more skills and a better

infrastructure than Africa. This would leave South Africa with a much larger part to play in its region.

**Minister Denies 'Deal' With ANC on Government**

*MB0609160290 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
6 Sep 90 p 8*

[Report by Peter Fabricus, political correspondent: "Govt denies making deal with ANC"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] and the Government were yesterday charged with having conducted secret negotiations to form a multi-party "fraternal" Cabinet.

The accusation has been immediately denied by Education Minister Stoffel van der Merwe.

Democratic Party co-leader Zach de Beer responded with suspicion yesterday to remarkably similar proposals made over the past few days by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

He said it seemed the ANC and the Government had been holding bilateral talks about negotiations.

"It looks as though Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela want to stitch the whole thing cosily together before letting anyone else in the room.

"This runs utterly against Mr. de Klerk's assurance that leaders of all recognised parties would take part in negotiations," Dr. de Beer said.

NP [National Party] spokesman and Education Minister Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe rejected Dr. de Beer's accusation. "It is a (NP) principle that all parties with established support should take part in negotiations," he said.

He described Mr. du Plessis's remarks as "long-term ideas."

ANC sources also denied any agreement had been reached with the National Party.

Mr. du Plessis told the National Party's [Orange] Free State congress on Tuesday [4 Sep] night that the executive authority could be a "fraternal" (kollegiale) Cabinet representative of all groups represented in both Houses of the bicameral legislature.

Mr. Mandela said on Monday the first nonracial government would consist of various political parties, even if the ANC obtained an outright majority.

**Energy Minister on Trade Talks With Angola**

*MB0709082590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0817 GMT 7 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 7 SAPA—South African mineral and energy affairs minister Dr. Dawie de Villiers confirmed in Pretoria on Friday [7 Sep] he had met Angolan

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda this week to discuss future trade cooperation between the two countries.

"The visit had been in the spirit of cooperation and the philosophy of maintaining contact with all southern African states in the changed circumstances," said Dr. De Villiers.

Discussions covered a wide range of trade matters of mutual benefit.

"The discussions were merely exploratory and directed at future cooperation in the field of trade."

The Angolan state newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA said the issue of supplementary power to Namibia from the Ruacana hydro-electric project had also come under discussion. Dr. De Villiers was accompanied on the day-trip to Luanda by foreign affairs deputy director general, Mr. Rusty Evans.

#### **ANC-Government Meeting Ends; No News Released**

*MB0609172890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1357 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress]/government working group finished their meeting in Pretoria on Thursday [6 Sep] afternoon, a spokesman from the Ministry of Law and Order confirmed.

The spokesman said no statement would be issued and it was also not certain when was the next meeting would be held.

Three ANC delegates—intelligence chief Jacob Zuma, Matthew Phoso, and Joe Nhlanhla—met a government group headed by the minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok.

#### **Navy Issues Statement on Zaire Port Call**

*MB0609184690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1827 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Herewith the full text of the statement from the SA [South African] Naval Headquarters issued to SAPA on Thursday [6 Sep] night.

"A South African Navy task group consisting of the logistic support vessel SAS [South African Ship] Drakensberg, (Capt Fred Marais) and two other vessels the SAS Umhloti (Commander Richard Loydell) and SAS Umzimkulu (Commander George Basson) and under the control of a task force commander (Capt Errol Massey-Hicks) are currently conducting an assistance operation to the Zairean Navy.

"The task group left Simon's Town on Monday 27 Aug and is visiting the Zairean ports of Banana and Boma before returning on the 26 September. The two river class vessels left Simon's Town on 22 Aug and SAS Drakensberg left on Monday 27 Aug.

"The task group rendezvoused off the port of Banana on 31 Aug and proceeded into harbour. The operation resulted

from discussions with the Zairean Navy and consists of rendering technical assistance for the upgrading of naval facilities at present in need of repair and involves repair to fresh water supply facilities, maintenance to base infrastructure and repair of alongside quay facilities.

"During the time there the two mine countermeasures vessels will also have the opportunity to operate under river conditions and are assisting with the location of derelict objects which at present are hampering berthing facilities alongside some of the quays at the naval base.

"The assistance is being given along a similar principle as that conducted in Mozambique in late 1988 when a SA naval support vessels visited Beira on the Mozambique coast and is in line with the SA policy of providing assistance and developing contact with those African countries where diplomatic initiatives have opened the way for further contact. The Angolan government was officially informed on the 28 August that the task group would be on passage past the Angolan coast."

#### **De Klerk 'Welcome' To Visit Netherlands in Oct**

*MB0709091390 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 90*

[Text] The leader of a Dutch delegation of politicians on a fact-finding mission to South Africa, Mr. (Harry Aarts), says the state president would be welcome in the Netherlands if he accepted an invitation to visit the country in October. He said there had been hesitation in welcoming Mr. de Klerk during his visit to Europe earlier this year, but more changes had taken place in South Africa since then.

Mr. (Aarts) said there was a good chance that Mr. de Klerk would have the opportunity to explain to European governments what the results were of the changes in South Africa.

#### **Mandela Warns Government on War With ANC**

*MB0609152390 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
6 Sep 90 p 1*

[Report by Monica Nicolson and Thabo Leshilo: "Govt using Inkatha—Mandela"]

[Text] Nelson Mandela yesterday accused the Government of using Inkatha to fight its battles in an attempt to undermine the authority of black people.

He warned that if the Government wanted a war against the ANC [African National Congress], it would get it.

Addressing more than 15,000 people during a tour of the East Rand townships of Thokoza and Vosloorus, Mr. Mandela said Inkatha members were killing ANC "comrades" and working with the whites because they had reached a political cul-de-sac.

"Inkatha leader Themba Xhosa was arrested taking AK-47s, pistols and ammunition to his men, so Inkatha cannot deny they are causing the townships violence."

Mr. Mandela told the crowd not to fight unless they were defending themselves. "Organise patrols to protect women and children, but don't be provocative. Be disciplined."

Policemen and Mr. Mandela met for nearly two hours in Vosloorus yesterday to discuss the unrest.

At a brief press conference afterwards, Mr. Mandela said although he accepted that there were policemen doing their job efficiently, he believed there were many elements in the force blatantly siding with Inkatha.

Despite feelings that the Government was waging war with the ANC, Mr. Mandela said the talks between the ANC and the Government remained on course.

—KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi arrived back in South Africa yesterday after a visit to Poland.

He described the recent spate of violence on the Reef as tragic.

"I am distressed and very sad to hear that the violence has erupted again in my absence," he said.

The Inkatha leader said he was sorry to hear that a top Transvaal Inkatha Youth Brigade member had been arrested at Sebokeng hostel on allegations of illegal possession of arms.

However, it was farcical to suggest the arrest proved that Inkatha had access to arms of war, Chief Buthelezi said, adding that he was committed to peace.

#### **'Nothing' Will Derail Talks**

*MB0609180690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1746 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—It is up to the government to stabilise South Africa's shaky economy, Deputy African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said in Johannesburg on Thursday [6 Sep] evening.

Speaking to press after a meeting with the visiting Dutch fact-finding delegation, Mr. Mandela noted the ANC's main demand was that a one-man-one-vote system should be implemented. So long as this did not happen, sanctions would be maintained. The state of South Africa's economy was therefore "up to the government," he said.

"Sanctions must be maintained in every field," stressed the deputy president. It had been confirmed at the meeting that the Dutch government's strong sanctions stance towards South Africa had not altered. Mr. Mandela had briefed the delegation on the success of the two previous sessions of talks between the SA [South African] government and the ANC, however.

"The ANC and the government are working under the realisation that a speedy solution is in the interests of South Africa. We are working under the inspiration of past meetings," he said.

Asked about the absence of controversial ANC military chief Chris Hani from Thursday's government-ANC working group meeting, Mr. Mandela said the matter was being satisfactorily addressed by the parties involved. "There's no problem with Mr. Hani," he said.

In an obviously affable mood, the deputy president nevertheless reiterated his condemnation of the way the latest killing in Sebokeng was being handled by the government.

An SA Defence Force [SADF] internal inquiry has been initiated in the wake of the Tuesday shooting, in which SADF troops clashed with residents, killing 11.

"It's a whitewash," said Mr. Mandela. "But nothing will derail the talks."

#### **PAC 'Examining' De Klerk's Invitation to Talks**

*MB0709080390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0710 GMT 7 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—The chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], Mr. Johnson Mlambo, says his organisation is still examining an invitation it has received from President F. W. de Klerk to enter exploratory talks aimed at resolving the political situation in South Africa.

SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa news desk reports he was speaking in Dar-es-Salaam on his return from Lusaka where he attended a summit meeting of the Frontline states.

Mr. Mlambo said President de Klerk's invitation was still being discussed within the structure of the PAC, as instructed by the organisation's president, Mr. Zephania Mothopeng.

However, Mr. Mlambo reiterated the PAC's unchanged stance on the armed struggle. He said that all external and internal pressures, including armed struggle and sanctions against South Africa, should be maintained since apartheid structures were still very strong.

#### **CP, HNP React To President's Invitation**

*MB0709092090 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 90*

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says his party is not prepared to negotiate on a new constitution unless the government returned to a policy in which whites had the right to self-determination.

Speaking at a public meeting at Kroonstad, Dr. Treurnicht said he did not know what there was to negotiate, as the National Party [NP] had already decided white self-determination was not such a crucial issue. He said



that he was not sure what the NP wanted to achieve through discussion with the CP, unless there was a return to a principle of segregated freedom. There was no agenda for discussions between the NP and the CP while the government ignored demands by whites for self-rule.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP], Mr. Jaap Marais, says the express objective of State President de Klerk, to establish an irrevocable political order in South Africa, is in conflict with notions of democracy. President de Klerk said earlier that Mr. Marais should seek his ends by democratic means.

In a letter to the president, Mr. Marais said Mr. de Klerk had no right to appeal to democratic values. He believed that President de Klerk had not acted democratically in negotiating with the ANC, after promises in 1989, in the election campaign, that there would be no negotiations until violence had been renounced.

#### **Bishops Issue Statement Calling for Investigation**

*MB0509171290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1634 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by: Church of the Province]

[Text] September 5, 1990 Maseru [dateline as received]—Twenty-four Anglican bishops from throughout southern Africa have taken an unprecedented decision to suspend a regular meeting of their synod and will make a corporate pastoral visit to Sebokeng tomorrow. (Thursday)

The bishops, headed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town, today issued a statement calling for a judicial commission of inquiry, including prominent lawyers reflecting a wide spectrum of public opinion, to investigate the role of the police and the South African Defence Force in the Transvaal violence.

"The Goldstone Report... indicates that an internal departmental inquiry into this week's events at Sebokeng is woefully inadequate," the bishops said. "If people in communities affected by the violence are to be dissuaded from resorting to violence themselves, they will have to be convinced that they can have confidence in those who are meant to be peacekeepers in society.... (The Goldstone Report) demonstrated in our view that the police, as currently constituted and trained, are often a force which sparks off violence rather than keeps the peace in situations of conflict."

The bishops also issued "an urgent and a very firm appeal to all communities torn by conflict not to add to the current spiral of violence by engaging in reprisals and counter-reprisals." They added: "The taking of revenge will delay the liberation of South Africa, not advance it, and we shall achieve a truly democratic society only when there is tolerance between groups of differing political convictions." They said they made their appeal "fully aware of the shock and anger in the Sebokeng community," but added that "the role of the church in

this traumatic time in South Africa's history includes promoting reconciliation between rival groups."

They continued: "However, we cannot issue a credible call for calm unless at the same time we address a call of great urgency to the state president of South Africa for immediate action to bring the security forces under control."

The Anglican Synod of Bishops, which has been meeting outside Maseru since Monday [3 Sep], comprises bishops from South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland. The full text of the bishops' statement follows:

"We, the bishops of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, meeting in synod in the Diocese of Lesotho, have learned with profound distress of the killings that have taken place at Sebokeng in the Transvaal this week. Coming after the deaths of more than 500 people in recent fighting on the Witwatersrand, this new carnage has shocked us deeply.

"We firstly want to express our deepest sympathy for the wounded and for those many families which have been bereaved. We assure you of our heartfelt prayers. We reassure the bishop, clergy and people of the Diocese of Christ the King of our love and solidarity with you in this time of crisis. We have decided to suspend our synod and devote tomorrow to a corporate pastoral visit to Sebokeng.

"Whilst we are fully aware of the shock and anger in the Sebokeng community, the role of the church in this traumatic time in South Africa's history includes promoting reconciliation between rival groups. We accordingly issue an urgent and a very firm appeal to all communities torn by conflict not to add to the current spiral of violence by engaging in reprisals and counter-reprisals. The taking of revenge will delay the liberation of South Africa, not advance it, and we shall achieve a truly democratic society only when there is tolerance between groups of differing political convictions. We welcome the talks which have started between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha and we are particularly grateful for the peace accord reached in the Empangeni area of Natal. We urge political leaders in other areas to follow the Empangeni example.

"However, we cannot issue a credible call for calm unless at the same time we address a call of great urgency to the state president of South Africa for immediate action to bring the security forces under control. We are grateful for the appointment of, and the report of, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into police shootings at Sebokeng. That inquiry demonstrated in our view that the police, as currently constituted and trained, are often a force which sparks off violence rather than keeps the peace in situations of conflict.

"The Goldstone Report also indicates that an internal departmental inquiry into this week's events at Sebokeng is woefully inadequate. We call for the appointment of a judicial commission—including prominent lawyers

reflecting a wide spectrum of public opinion—to investigate the role of the police and the SADF [South African Defense Force] in the Transvaal violence. If people in communities affected by the violence are to be dissuaded from resorting to violence themselves, they will have to be convinced that they can have confidence in those who are meant to be peacekeepers in society.”

#### **Commentary Views ANC, Government Negotiations**

*MB0509174090 Johannesburg International Service in English 1555 GMT 5 Aug 90*

[Station commentary: “The Negotiation Process in South Africa.”]

[Text] The debate among South Africans on their future political and constitutional dispensation is gaining momentum. Hardly a day goes by now without a seminar at a university or business conference, or some other venue, on the new dispensation.

The latest columns of newspapers are crowded with correspondents on the matter, while radio and television stations give extensive coverage to the debates. It's a lively debate, with many different political viewpoints being offered and discussed. In this way, all South Africans are able to make their contribution to the building of the new South Africa.

In the meantime the talks about talks on the new dispensation continues. The discussions between the government and the African National Congress [ANC] have progressed well, and are well advanced toward structured negotiations on the future. The leader of the ANC delegation, Mr. Nelson Mandela, says he is optimistic about the negotiation process.

In addition to the ANC, another important political party, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], is considering an invitation from the government to join the negotiation process. In the past the PAC has rejected negotiations out of hand, but is now thinking about the matter. The STAR newspaper says this could mean that the leadership of the PAC is interested in negotiations, but wants to make sure it can take it more militant supporters along with it.

The [words indistinct] agreement between representatives of the ANC and Inkatha in the local region of Natal, to sign a peace accord. Although confined to one region, this is an important breakthrough, as the ANC and Inkatha are locked in a political power struggle, in Natal and elsewhere, that's caused hundreds of deaths, many injuries, and the destruction of a great many houses. If the ANC and Inkatha can broaden the scope of the peace accord it will help bring an end to black on black violence, and will promote peaceful and stable conditions in South Africa for substantive negotiations on a new constitution.

#### **Inkatha Official Criticizes Mandela Actions**

*MB0509210690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 5 SAPA—It is questionable whether the police are controlled by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok or by African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Secretary Evans Sosibo charged on Wednesday [5 Sep].

Mr. Sosibo said in a statement given to SAPA that it was Mr. Mandela who had called for the arrest of Inkatha members in Sebokeng—and the police had not hesitated to do so.

Mr. Mandela had gone to the Vereeniging township to incite his followers and to encourage them—under the pretext of defending themselves—to continue attacking Inkatha supporters. At least two homes belonging to Inkatha members had been razed to the ground in the Sebokeng violence, but Mr. Mandela had not said anything about these attacks.

“The ANC's call for elimination of Zulus and Inkatha members will not stop the violence,” said the statement.

#### **Government, ANC Set for Clash Over Hani**

*MB0609143590 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Sep 90 pp 1, 2*

[Report by SOWETAN Reporters and SAPA: “Government, ANC set for clash over Hani”]

[Text] The Government and the ANC [African National Congress] are set for a major clash today over Mr. Chris Hani, Commander in Chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] when talks about the suspension of the armed struggle start.

The ANC has designated Hani as leader of its delegation even though his temporary indemnity ended at 11 last night.

Up to the time of going to press, the ANC still regarded Hani as the leader of the delegation that will meet the Government in Pretoria today.

The meeting will be held in the offices of Minister of Law and Order Mr. Adriaan Vlok who will head the Government delegation.

The talks will be held behind closed doors but the working group's first meeting is not expected to be much more than a getting-to-know-you session.

The group will define terms such as the armed struggle, its suspension and which groups are bound by “the ANC's announcement on August 7 that it was suspending all armed action.”

The Government is expected to push for the inclusion of mass action and recruitment for Umkhonto we Sizwe in the concept of the armed struggle.

According to Government thinking these two aspects formed part of the ANC's "total onslaught."

Both sides announced their teams last week.

The ANC delegation was to be led by Hani in spite of the inclusion of Mr. Joe Modise, who is the commander of the military wing and more senior than Hani.

An ANC spokesman ANC [as published] yesterday told the SOWETAN that the organisation's original delegation still stood.

Hani's indemnity was revoked on August 19.

The Government then granted him temporary indemnity from 6am on Tuesday [4 Sep] until 11pm yesterday to consult with the ANC National Executive Committee.

Hani refused to come from the Transkei to Johannesburg under the conditions set by the Government.

The ANC delegation comprises Mr. Thabo Mbeki, Mr. Jacob Zuma, Mr. Joe Nhlanhla, Dr. Pallo Jordan, Mr. Matthew Phosa and Mr. Joe Modise (*ex officio*).

The Government's team is Vlok, Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Mr. Roelf Meyer, General B.J. Beukes of the Security Police, Mr. Johan Geyser of the Department of Justice, Dr. H.P. Fourie of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Mr. M. Spaarwater of the National Intelligence Service.

In terms of the Pretoria Minute the Working Group must report to their respective principals by September 15.

#### **DP Claims ANC, Government Writing Constitution**

*MB0609144190 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Sep 90 p 2*

[SAPA report: "ANC, NP link says De Beer"]

[Text] Charges surfaced yesterday that the National Party [NP; Nats] are together quietly preparing a future constitution for the new South Africa.

"It looks as though President De Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela want to cosily stitch the whole thing together before they let anybody else in the room," Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Dr. Zach de Beer said.

He was linking two remarks—the first from Mandela at a news conference on Monday [3 Sep] and the other from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis at the NP's [Orange] Free State congress in Bloemfontein on Tuesday [4 Sep].

De Beer expressed alarm at the simultaneous appearance of the idea.

"The statement by Mandela that there would be 'arrangements' for a multi-party government appears to have been confirmed by Du Plessis when he proposed a multi-party Cabinet representative of all groups in Parliament."

This suggested that the Nats and the ANC had been talking bilaterally, not merely about the removal of obstacles to negotiation but about the shape of a new government.

Mandela said the first multi-racial government would consist of various political parties. Some arrangement was likely after the first non-racial election "so that a new government will be representative of all political opinion."

#### **Boer Party Leader Blames Government for Violence**

*MB0609190690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1854 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—By refusing to hold an immediate election the South African government had denied its electorate the means of removing it from power, Boerestaat [Party] leader Robert van Tonder said on Thursday [6 Sep].

It was for this reason that people reacted spontaneously, to demonstrate their anger and their hatred for those were giving their country away. Speaking at a public meeting at Brits, Mr. van Tonder said the National Party [NP] government had created a feeling of disappointment and bitterness in the white community, which found its outlet in violence.

"It is in this light that the bomb attacks on the NP offices and newspapers must be seen," he said. "The government is alone responsible for the anarchy which has developed in the country." The NP knew that it could not afford to hold a white election, because it would lose.

Mr. van Tonder invited President F.W. de Klerk to come and talk to him "so I can bring you back to road of your father, Oom Jan de Klerk." The president's father would turn in his grave if he knew what his son was doing, but it was never too late for anyone who had strayed, to return to the bosom of the people, said Mr. van Tonder.

#### **Editorial Views NP Concept of Constitution**

*MB0609150390 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Sep 90 p 12*

[BUSINESS DAY Editorial: "Unchanging"]

[Text] With laws defining South Africans in terms of race groups, the racial composition of government was easily specified. The National Party [NP] is finding it much more difficult to devise ways to ensure continued white representation on a nonracial basis, particularly in the post-apartheid Cabinet.

The shape of the constitution the NP will propose when it gets to the negotiating table is becoming clearer. Its first two congresses this year have been given a broad outline of the system government hopes will obtain once it loses exclusive rule. Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, in Durban, and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, in Bloemfontein, have made it clear they want a two-chamber Parliament with guaranteed white representation in government.



This is reading a little between the lines. They can't specify white representation, so they have to talk of minorities; not racial minorities but political groups. Government thinking is an adaptation of the Natal Indaba proposals rejected by Viljoen's predecessor, Chris Heunis. The NP is talking of a bicameral Parliament in which one chamber is elected by universal suffrage, but not on a winner-takes-all constituency basis; it is now proposing proportional representation for each political party based on its support at the polls. The second House would comprise groups that wish to be represented as groups of people who wish to be simply South Africans. Both Houses would have to pass legislation, giving the second chamber an effective veto.

The NP said in February that it might be giving up exclusive rule, but it wanted to negotiate some form of power-sharing in the future government. This, it is now proposing, would be through a "collegial Cabinet" representing the two parliamentary chambers and all groups in Parliament. If Cabinet decisions were taken by consensus, this would give whites another veto.

It may or may not prove acceptable to the NP's negotiating partners as a way of soothing white fears of majority rule. The ANC's [African National Congress] Nelson Mandela has recently spoken of what seemed a similar structure during transition.

The harder fight will come on the economic system for the new South Africa. Du Plessis has neatly answered the ANC's demand for a mixed economy in which the state provides essential services, while disputing the degree of the mix. We support him in his belief that, without a free market in which individuals and businesses are spurred by competition and not dictated to by bureaucrats, there will be no confidence, no economic growth and therefore no money for any government, however good its intentions.

Even with the examples of Eastern Europe and Africa, that is going to take some powerful arguing. The outcome will be crucial; racial laws may come and go, but economic laws are immutable.

#### **Alleged Involvement of White Snipers in Sebokeng**

MB0609155890 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
6 Sep 90 pp 1

[Report by Dawn Barkhuizen and Musa Mapisa: "Mystery of sniper attack at Sebokeng"]

[Text] Armed whites took part in a pre-dawn attack on a Sebokeng hostel where the SADF [South African Defence Force] later shot dead 11 people, witnesses claim.

According to hostel residents and victims at Sebokeng Hospital, there were two separate incidents in which people died on Tuesday [4 Sep] morning.

The first began at about 2.30 am when men moved from block to block. It was among this group that the white men were seen.

Fighting continued for several hours until police are said to have stepped in to prevent fleeing hostel residents from regrouping and launching a counter-attack.

The second incident took place at about 9am when an SADF back-up unit formed a line across the road outside the hostel and fired teargas, residents said.

Hostel residents told THE STAR yesterday that they had seen:

- Armed whites running on a roof in Block 4, sniping at men who were fleeing.

- A white man standing on the shoulders of another to climb on to a dormitory roof.

- Balaclava-clad men with white hands clasping rifles crouching among a group of men who launched an attack on Blocks H and G. The white men opened fire when their black counterparts rushed at the buildings shouting a war cry.

- White men driving three vans that dropped a large group of black men at a hostel entrance several hours before trouble erupted. The black men then moved into the hostel grounds.

None of the whites involved in these incidents were seen to be in uniform.

This information was given to THE STAR by several individuals questioned randomly at the hostel entrance as they returned home from work yesterday.

The Sebokeng branches of the UDF [United Democratic Front], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] and the ANC [African National Congress] have also described the attack on the hostel.

At a press conference yesterday a UDF spokesman said that at about 2 am a group of armed men, accompanied by white men in balaclavas, invaded Sebokeng hostel and killed 19 people.

The large hostel is on the main road through Sebokeng, and less than a kilometre from the scene of the March 28 shootings. It houses people from many different tribes. One witness said he had seen white men with dark clothes running on a dormitory roof shooting at hostel dwellers.

A hostel resident who was shot in the foot said he fled from his room at about 2.30 am after the shooting came closer.

Johannes Tsotetsi said: "I was on my way home when I saw people outside the hostel at about 9 am and the bodies of people shot earlier.

"Inside the hostel, police were guarding about 35 people wearing red headbands. The army grouped across the road and we sat down, trying to show peace. They fired teargas at us and when I stood up to run I was shot in the buttocks."

Police have confirmed that 11 people died in a shooting incident between the SADF and a mob.



Sebokeng remained tense yesterday with sporadic incidents of stone throwing. Security forces fired teargas.

Church and community leaders battled to prevent youths gathered at the roadside from throwing rocks and home-made petrol bombs.

A police spokesman said the death toll in the Sebokeng area rose to 40 yesterday after three men died in the Sebokeng Hospital.

### **Minibus Occupants Make Random Attack in Soweto**

*MB0709063290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2146 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Four people were killed in Soweto's Naledi extension on Thursday [6 Sep] night in the trail of a "random" attack by occupants of a minibus.

Soweto liaison officer Capt. M. J. Ngobeni said a minibus drove around parts of Naledi extension with the occupants firing at people in the streets, killing one man instantly. The three other victims were molested in their homes and in the streets, apparently by the same minibus occupants who at one stage alighted from the vehicle and went on the rampage attacking people in their homes.

Reacting to allegations by several residents, Capt. Ngobeni said he could not confirm incidents of looting, neither could he say the attackers came from Merafe Hostel.

He said three people died on the premises of the Jabulani Police Station where they apparently fled in the company of several others, to seek refuge. Police were patrolling the area and investigations were underway, said Capt. Ngobeni.

### **Gunmen Kill Five, Wound Nine in Depot Shooting**

*MB0609191890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1913 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Five people were gunned to death and nine were injured as two men opened fire on a crowd at Jeppe railway station in Johannesburg on Thursday [6 Sep] night.

Police spokesman Col Frans Malherbe said the men had walked up to the crowd waiting on the platform—then they opened fire with two handguns, "for no rhyme or reason."

The incident occurred about 7.10pm. The area has been cordoned off and police are searching for the two men, who slipped off before the police could arrive. "No motive is known," said Col Malherbe. The weapons used have been identified as two handguns—one 9mm and one 7.65mm caliber.

The nine injured people, four men and five women, have been taken to Hillbrow Hospital. Four women and one man were killed. All the victims were black. Col Malherbe has confirmed that the two attackers were also black people. By 9.20pm, there had been no further developments.

### **Chamber of Business Issues Confidence Report**

*MB0609173090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1353 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg September 6 SAPA—The economic recession combined with political uncertainties are having a dampening effect on the South African business mood, and the business confidence declined again in August.

The Business Confidence Index (BCI) report, released by the SA [South African] Chamber of Business (SACOB) on Thursday [6 Sep], shows that the BCI dropped from 92.0 in July to 91.8 in August.

SACOB says business sentiment is being shaped by internal economic and political factors, as well as world trends in the world economy. The present configuration of economic events internationally does not favour South Africa.

On the positive side, however, South Africa is making progress in reducing inflation and gradually rebuilding its net reserves. Interest rates are likely to begin declining before the end of the year and the next economic upswing could occur in the second half of 1991.

SACOB believes that taken as a whole, many businessmen are probably hopeful, rather than optimistic about the overall situation. Factors shaping the business mood in the latter part of August were mainly related to developments in the Middle East and the sharp increase in violence in the black townships.

Fears of a worldwide recession, or at least a significantly lower growth rate in industrial countries, has caused nervousness on international bourses, including the Johannesburg Stock Exchange [JSE].

Faced with the possibility of higher inflation and lower economic growth, it is still not clear what will be the policy approach of the monetary authorities in the major economies. The approach adopted could have an impact on the policy stance of the South African monetary authorities.

SACOB point out too that if oil prices remain at their current levels for some time, growth prospects in SA's major trading partners will decline, and this will have an impact on the demand for SA's exports. Costs of imports will also rise, which will result in lower trade balances and make it difficult for the country to build up its gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The latter position will be aggravated by the spread of violence to areas other than Natal, which has made foreign investors jittery, resulting to a reduction in capital flows into the country.

The overall picture suggests that business conditions have deteriorated as the economic downswing continues, SACOB says. Profits are being affected by cost increases, racial unrest, declines in consumer confidence, and the levels of borrowing costs.

At the same time, there is a deepening recession which cannot be ignored. As a result, SACOB feels the timing in any change in the current monetary stance will be of primary importance.

The business mood is also likely to be influenced more in the next few months by developments in the Middle East and by violence levels in South Africa, and the impact these factors have on the financial markets.

As a result, some volatility in the level of business confidence is possible, SACOB says.

#### **Poll Shows Better Environmental Policy Needed**

MB0609161290 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
6 Sep 90 p 5

[Report by Staff Reporter: "Survey points to more protection"]

[Text] White South Africans believe the State should do more about protecting energy sources, fish and shellfish reserves, lagoons, estuaries, lakes and dams.

This is according to the results of a survey by Market and Opinion Surveys (M and M) for the Marketing Research Standards authority of South Africa.

Members of the consumer panel consulted for the survey were asked which environmental issues were important and which organisations should cease damaging practices and invest more time and money in the protection of the environment.

The survey also revealed that mass media and schools were expected to educate the public on environmental protection.

The primary responsibilities of the private sector in conserving the environment were:

- To do more about water and air pollution, recycling waste and reducing the reliance on the use of chemicals in the treatment of disease.

- To introduce methods of reducing pollution—even if they cost more.

The sample of 1,300 respondents said the general public could protect the environment by:

- Stopping soil and river pollution.

- Reducing the use of toxins in plague and pest control.

#### **7 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

MB0709132190

[Editorial report]

#### **THE STAR**

Security Forces Need Ombudsman—"If the police (and army) cannot salvage their own reputations, then someone will have to do it for them," affirms Johannesburg THE

STAR in English on 6 September in its page 16 editorial. The "security forces need an ombudsman." He should be "completely independent, have an investigating staff of his own, and be required to report—publicly, through the President—on all cases where the police or other security forces are accused of major misdemeanours."

Violence, White Fear Threaten Progress—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 September in a page 8 editorial says "two things threaten progress" to the new South Africa "even more than the 'obstacles to negotiation'." They are: "runaway violence in the black community," and "the rising tide of anxiety and fear driving whites to the Right." The government, the African National Congress (ANC), and all major players should seek to "outpace these difficulties by moving rapidly to the actual negotiation stage, and by pushing it through to conclusion." "If the NP [National Party] and the ANC are already coming out with similar proposals for multiparty government in a non-racial participating democracy, then the onus shifts to other groups to ensure they also have a say."

#### **THE WEEKLY MAIL**

Democratic Party Must Broaden Constituency—Referring to the Democratic Party's [DP] choices concerning its future, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English on 7-13 September in a page 8 editorial: "The DP would not be in such a crisis if it had concentrated its efforts on building a non-racial centrist coalition of those who shared its liberal values, rather than the mindless pursuit of white parliamentary seats at almost any cost. The key to the future of the DP lies in reversing this: whatever strategy emerges it must be aimed at broadening the party's constituency. This will create its own dynamic as the party has to face up to the demands of a black constituency. This may be hard but it would revitalise the party."

Township Councils Beginning of Transitional Government—Referring to the rent boycott talks between the Soweto Peoples' Delegation (SPD) and the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Steven Friedman says in his "Worm's Eye" column on the same page that "by joining a forum with township councils the SPD, which is part of the ANC camp, has agreed to serve in the same forum as some of the parties the government wants included in negotiations because it believes this will give its members a say in decisions from which they have been excluded." Therefore, "we may be seeing the beginning of a transitional non-racial government which will, almost unnoticed at first, begin the change to a new society while the old one is still formally in place."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Democratic Party Must Decide 'Where it Stands'—"Unless the DP is to be subsumed in other political organisations with other values and objectives, its role must be to propagate, in Parliament and ultimately at negotiations on a new constitution, the principles it

believes should be enshrined in that constitution," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 September in a page 8 editorial. "Appeasement cannot last; at the risk of shedding some members, the party will ultimately have to decide where it stands. It will then be free to continue its unflinching pursuit of values now gaining wider currency."

Police Inquiry Into Shootings 'Not Good Enough'—A second editorial on the same page says the internal inquiry by the South African Defense Force into the 4 September shootings at Sebokeng, which is "closed to public scrutiny," is "simply not good enough." Defense Minister Magnus Malan "would be on firmer ground" if he asked President De Klerk to appoint a judicial commission to examine the evidence. "With the Goldstone report into the March shootings by police at Sebokeng fresh in the public mind, nothing less will do."

#### NEW NATION

Editorial Places Violence Responsibility on De Klerk—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 7-13 September in its page 6 editorial says it is "not taken in by F.W. de Klerk's pious comments about the state of the hostels when in the past he committed so much of his energy to ensuring that people lived the kind of lives that he now finds unacceptable." De Klerk's "slowness" in intervening in the current violence "must be questioned even more vigorously now that there is evidence of the involvement of security force personnel in the carnage." NEW NATION believes the violence "was unfolding within an agenda that was being controlled by the government." The paper does "not believe that individual ministers should be charged with incompetence and recklessness in their respective portfolios because this has the effect of removing the culpability from De Klerk. He is, after all, the leader of the government and must take full responsibility for the violence."

#### ILANGA

Praise for Black Unity Efforts—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 3-5 September in a page 6 editorial notes: "Last week's meeting between Zulu and Xhosa chiefs in Durban, aimed at curbing the violence clashes between Zulus and Xhosas in several parts of the Transvaal, where over 500 people have lost their lives since the beginning of last month, should get resounding applause

from all people who want to see the black nation living together in peace and harmony." "This meeting brings hope that the fighting among the blacks in the Transvaal and Natal will come to an end." "The forging of peace and reconciliation would be a blessing to all of South Africa." "Undoubtedly, this meeting has opened the way to unity among blacks, and must be seen as an example to follow by other black groups in the country. It has become a historical landmark in efforts to unify blacks in the country." "The strength of blacks lies in their unity."

#### \* Company Foresees Expanded Trade Links With Poland

90AF0614E Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS  
in English 10 Aug 90 p 65

[Text] Trade between South Africa and Poland has a bright future, says a Verwoerdburg-based import-export company, which acts as a go-between and agent for Polish and South African companies.

Manager Andre Kudlinski estimates that this year his company will play a part in arranging South African exports to Poland, worth about R21-million.

"These exports will mainly comprise of wine, brandy, citrus, chemicals and a wide range of nonferrous metals, ferrochrome and stainless steel," says Kudlinski.

"We are unlikely to handle more than a few hundred thousand dollars worth of Polish exports to South Africa, but we are trying to stimulate demand for Polish products," he continues.

The firm's consulting engineer, Stan Cierpisz believes there is potential for Polish mining equipment in South Africa.

He has been invited by the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] to lecture on Polish coal quality monitoring techniques.

Two containers, comprising drilling equipment, pumps, electrical instruments, rescue equipment, hoists and other mining machinery, are expected to arrive in this country soon.

"The Electra Mining Exhibition outside Johannesburg in September will enable us to show what Polish companies have to offer," he says.



## Angola

### President Receives South African Energy Minister

MB0609205090 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1915 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Luanda, 6 Sep (ANGOP)—Angolan head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos received South African Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Dawie de Villiers in Luanda yesterday.

It is believed that the discussions centered on the supply of energy to Namibia from the Ruacana Dam in Cunene Province as well as the rehabilitation of [words indistinct].

The South African minister was accompanied at the audience by Head of Foreign Affairs Department Rusty Evans and Chairman of Central Energy Council Danie Voster.

### Minister Says Army Must Defend People, Goods

MB0709074090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0700 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] In Luanda on 6 September, Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha said the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces must courageously and heroically continue defending the people and their possessions as long as a cease-fire is not reached and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] continues its terrorist operations.

Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha said this when he opened the Angolan Institute of Geodesy and Cartography's second technical conference and third exposition. Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha stressed that the Angolan Government is seriously committed to peace [words indistinct].

### Ship with Suspected Radioactive Cargo Wrecks

AU0709072290 Paris AFP in English 2331 GMT  
6 Sep 90

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 7 (AFP)—A ship bearing suspected radioactive waste was wrecked off the Angolan coast late last month under unexplained circumstances, the Angolan news agency ANGOP said Thursday [6 Sep]. The Ivory K, a Greek-owned vessel flying the Cypriot flag, was on a voyage from Rouen, France, to Madagascar when it was shipwrecked August 27, ANGOP said in a report monitored here.

According to the Greek owners, Kent Trading Corporation, the wreck was caused by a leak in the engine room, ANGOP said. The crew of 21 Chileans and 4 Greeks was evacuated by a Soviet sloop.

Angolan authorities were not told of the wreck, ANGOP said, in violation of international norms.

An Angolan shipping company, the Agenang, was asked by the Greek owners to remove the crew to any European country except France, ANGOP said. The crew members left Angola on a Tap Air Portugal flight to Lisbon. Angolan authorities have not yet inspected the cargo which might also include toxic chemical wastes, ANGOP said.

### Commentary Notes Corruption in Luanda Assembly

MB0709084190 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Commentary: "The Assembly of Tyranny Has No Lessons To Give"]

[Text] Truth must be told: We can no longer agree to distort facts. The People's Assembly in Luanda was not elected by the Angolan people. Instead, it was chosen and appointed by the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labor Party] leadership.

The Angolan people have not had the opportunity to say what they want through a vote. They have not been able to say who their true representatives are. They have not been able to say who will best represent the interests of the national community, taking into account its local and regional textures and peculiarities.

In this typical totalitarian state structure, we can see so-called people's deputies trying to represent constituencies they have never even visited in their lives. They do not have the slightest idea who the residents are in those areas or the problems facing them.

Within this context, even Lucio Lara, secretary of the so-called People's Assembly, tried to play his bit in this farce by trying to represent the people of Luso [Luena]. A deputy to the People's Assembly, or parliament, is supposed to be a great figure. Government control and representation hinge on deputies.

In the case of the Luanda regime, this is not quite the case. Docile people who enjoy no local support have been chosen so the political and administrative authorities can fully control them. Those deputies are just ornamental figures within the wider picture of a non-existent democratic life.

The international community and all honest Angolan citizens have specifically accused the government of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] of siphoning off millions upon millions of dollars. First, the RPA Government responded by trying to ignore the facts, dismissing them as speculation. However, when things heated up, evidence began emerging everywhere. The RPA Government has already had to admit to many of those charges of fraud.

Today, the scandals involving Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] and ENDIAMA [Diamond

Company of Angola] are common knowledge. Everyone is asking for ministers and other senior state officials to resign because they are involved in the greatest scandal of the century.

What are the so-called People's Assembly deputies doing? Are they sleeping? Are they blind politicians? Do they not see or understand anything or are they perhaps also involved in the racket? There are reports that this appears to be the case. Some so-called People's Assembly deputies allegedly use their parliamentary immunity to deliver diamonds to the black market. They are not even courageous enough to report fraud by ministers and other senior officials in the Luanda government.

What are they doing in the People's Assembly? It would seem they are there to lie to the public and serve totalitarianism, intolerance, and incompetence. This does not surprise us, even though it is revolting to see that the same so-called People's Assembly has now asked the U.S. Government to stop aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], asking that UNITA be sent Aspirin tablets instead of weapons and other necessary equipment. This appears to be Luanda's new ploy to organize its new military and diplomatic offensive.

One curious aside is that neither perestroika nor glasnost have gone through the Luanda People's Assembly. Many people must have heard the speech with which Eduardo dos Santos opened the assembly meeting. He confessed Luanda had run into a debt of many millions of dollars and prescribed more taxes on the workers to help pay the foreign debt.

This was an excellent opportunity to ask what had happened to that money and take legal measures against the well-known robbers of the Angolan people's possessions. Nothing was done or will ever be done by the People's Assembly deputies. They represent and defend nothing.

However, tomorrow's government will be elected by the Angolan people. The UNITA government will be radically different. It will be there to serve the Angolan people. It will duly represent the Angolan nation's honor and dignity. It will respect its national and international commitments. It will intelligently strive to unite and reconcile all social and ethnic groups among our people. Our government will make our martyred fatherland an example in Africa and the world.

The Angolan people will be happy under a UNITA government wisely led by our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Tomorrow's National Assembly will be the real thing. The people will directly elect it. Deputies will be well known to the electoral constituencies. The National Assembly's deputies will enjoy full parliamentary immunity. They will have the power to control governmental action and legislation for the good of the people. In that

way, the National Assembly will be truly representative of the whole nation. It will enjoy fundamental constitutional powers.

There is hope for peace and happiness for all Angolans. For 15 years, UNITA fought for the good of the Angolan people. UNITA will strive to respond to the Angolan people's wishes and aspirations for a free fatherland enjoying a multiparty democracy. The government must be responsible and earn its dignity. It must be elected by the people for the people and for a dignified fatherland.

Angolan people, UNITA militants: This is the time for us to conclude the quest our forefathers began long ago. Our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi has profoundly revitalized and synthesized that quest.

Let us all unite now. Let us build a fatherland that will receive all Angolans. The task of liberating the Angolan fatherland depends on UNITA. History will prove us right.

Long live UNITA! Long live our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi! Forward with the revolution now!

### 'Government of Thieves'

MB0609192090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Commentary: "A Government of Thieves Cannot Continue Ruling"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The Angolan people are saturated with being governed by a group of individuals not interested in the social well-being of Angolan citizens. Our beautiful and rich country is currently in real misery. Nothing works. Theft is the order of the day, starting from the top state leadership to the lowest levels of society.

Millions of dollars are being deviated from the state coffers. It is the Angolan people's money which is being shamelessly stolen. The truth cannot be hidden today. Everyone agrees that the ministers are the people who really steal Angolan wealth.

Who will arrest them to save Angola?

Things are clearer now. Those who steal public goods, from the Angolan treasury, do not want peace because otherwise their privileges as a result of stealing will be no more.

Today, foreign countries, including those friendly to the Luanda regime, know that the individuals in power are involved in the stealing rackets. May those who tried hard to argue against the peoples' affirmations that they were actually incompetent and corrupt, rise today and answer back these grave accusations before the supreme court of the Angolan people, constituted by integral patriots at the service of the nation.

In really democratic countries, such as the United States, with proved facts supporting the blame put on the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, it would be sufficient to make the whole government fall and organise general elections, be they presidential, legislative or for autonomy.

It is very [words indistinct] to some Western governments [words indistinct] of these successive oil, diamond, fishing and coffee scandals and who knows, of mealie-meal scandals because there is of course a mealie-meal thief.

Angolan people UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] militants: A corrupt regime such as that of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola cannot continue in power. It will have to be changed in order for the people to be well represented and governed.

The legitimate right to revolt against ruling tyrants and thieves is an old tradition dating back to our ancient times, through the middle, modern and contemporary ages.

For the Angolan patriots on the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] side and in its FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Army, this is the time to revolt against this dramatic and shameful situation. Their place is alongside the patriotic forces of [words indistinct] Angola who want change, who want to be well governed and represented.

Angolans are men of honor and dignity, it is up to each and everyone of us in Angola to define ourselves.

We in UNITA, we legitimate representatives of the Angolan people, wisely led by our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, are ready to make change in a responsible and orderly manner, a change which will be a real change of our lives for a new way of life towards real national solidarity and genuine reconciliation. May honor and dignity be to the Angolan people.

Down with tyranny, Down with theft, Long live the Angolan people, Long live freedom, Long democracy.

#### **Report of 21 Soldiers Killed in UNITA Ambush**

MB0709072590 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Jamba, Wed Sept 05.....[dateline as received] Twenty-one MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops have been killed in a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] ambush on an MPLA military convoy transporting troops and military material in the eastern Angolan province of Moxico.

Military sources told the UNITA news agency, KUP, that one Soviet-made BM-21 Stalin organ [as received] multiple rocket launcher and six military vehicles were destroyed in the attack which took place at the source of the Lutembo River between the outpost of Bucaco and the provincial capital, Luena, at the end of August.

According to the military sources, an MPLA sergeant, Domingos Alexander, a member of the 42nd brigade, and a large quantity of war materiel were captured in the attack on the convoy.

The sources say that the convoy was transporting large quantities of troops and war materiel to Moxico Province from the Angolan capital, Luanda, for use in attacks against UNITA positions.

### **Mozambique**

#### **PLO Envoy Hands Arafat's Message to Chissano**

MB0609121790 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] A special envoy of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization ('Ali 'Alimeh) said today in Maputo that PLO opposes Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Mr. ('Alimeh) was speaking to Radio Maputo shortly before his departure for Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. During his stay in Maputo, Mr. ('Alimeh) handed over a special message from Mr. 'Arafat to President Chissano of Mozambique. The message concerns the Gulf crisis. Mr. Arafat's envoy says that the deployment of Arab and multinational forces in the Gulf is being used a cover-up to justify the U.S. presence in the region. Mr. ('Alimeh) said that the PLO's position on the crisis is that all foreign forces in the region must withdraw. He said Iraq must also pull out its troops from Kuwait.

### **Namibia**

#### **Reaction To Claims of Troop Movement Into Angola**

MB0709080890 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0730 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—A police spokesman in Windhoek said Namibian police had no concrete proof that members of the former South-West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) were leaving to join Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa desk reports. The spokesman was reacting to media reports to this effect.

He said Namibian police were aware of a continuous cross-border movement of inhabitants of Angola and Namibia, but this tendency had been apparent in the north of the country for the past few years.



**Burkina Faso****Call for Summit; Taylor Said Ready To Join***AB0609203090 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] During the cabinet meeting of yesterday, Wednesday, the president of the Popular Front reported on the discussion that he held on Tuesday with the Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. Captain Blaise Compaore called for an extraordinary session of the heads of state and government of the community. The session will have as its agenda the issue of peace in Liberia.

Indeed, Benet Vilenet, special correspondent of the BURKINA FASO NEWS AGENCY, AIB, in Liberia, has informed us that the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Charles Taylor, says he is ready to participate in an extraordinary ECOWAS summit. Mr. Taylor feels that that would be an opportunity to help all the ECOWAS heads of state understand the basis of the Patriotic Front's struggle.

Our colleague Benet Vilenet in Monrovia observes that the leader of the Patriotic Front fighters has a certain advantage on the field, which means he can also prove that the stagnation of the situation in his country is due to the presence of the White Helmet [ECOWAS peacekeeping] forces on the Liberian coast; and on the ground, the AIB special correspondent was able to observe that the key sectors of the country were practically speaking in the hands of the Patriotic Front's men. Examples of this situation include the capture of barracks, the hibernation of Samuel Doe in a forest, and the flight of the White Helmets. Benet Vilenet also noticed a lack of motivation among the elements of the contingent to defend the cause of Doe, who has so far refused to resign. Our colleague sums up this attitude as the precursory signs of an abandonment of combat.

**Ghana****Jawara Comments on Meeting With Rawlings***AB0709085290 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 7 Sep 90*

[Text] The United Nations has expressed its full support for the efforts being made by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] mediating committee toward the peaceful settlement of the Liberian crisis. In this regard, the secretary general has promised humanitarian support to achieve this goal. Speaking to newsmen in Accra yesterday after a brief stopover during which he held private talks with chairman Rawlings on the Liberian crisis, the chairman of ECOWAS, President Dawda Jawara, said a formal request has not been made to the Security Council for intervention, but was quite optimistic that ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] can bring peace to the war-torn country.

President Jawara, who is also the head of state of The Gambia, said he had visited Senegal and Burkina Faso, where he held talks with the heads of state of the two countries. He said President Diouf of Senegal has expressed his support for the ECOWAS initiative while President Compaore has softened his stand on the crisis. President Jawara said he appealed to President Compaore to use his good relationship with Charles Taylor to bring him to the negotiating table with the interim government set up by representatives of various factions in the conflict.

On the shortage of food in Liberia, the ECOWAS chairman said the situation is so desperate that there is the need for international assistance. He said the situation has been compounded by the large number of refugees from the country. He made a strong appeal to the United Nations and other aid agencies for food and other supplies.

Among those present at the meeting were the executive secretary of ECOWAS, Dr. Abass Bundu; and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah. President Jawara has since left for Guinea and Sierra Leone, where he will hold similar talks with leaders of the two countries.

**ECOMOG Efforts in Liberian Conflict Noted***AB0509175090 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, is continuing its efforts to effect a cease-fire in Liberia. Heads of state of ECOWAS, led by President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, are also pursuing diplomatic moves to bring peace to war-torn Liberia. In the following write-up, Garba Bawa of GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] News takes a look at the Liberian problem and examines its ramifications and repercussions for the West African subregion.

[Bawa] Every Ghanaian, or for that matter Africans, have been watching the Liberian war theater with apprehension. What began in Nimba County as a small rebellion was allowed to escalate into full-scale bloody civil war of attrition. The situation then degenerated into the vicious spiral of ethnic execution and cold-blooded mass murder. The method which President Doe's troops used at the outbreak of the rebellion was repressive, and so when Charles Taylor marshalled his forces and counterattacked, it was also very brutal—action and reaction being equal and opposite.

If Doe had carried out his initial threat to attack rebels who, at first, took refuge in neighboring states, the consequences of the war spillover would have been too ghastly to contemplate. The recalcitrance of the three antagonists to negotiate eventually plunged the country into anarchy. The sheer barbaric intensity of the conflict has left thousands dead: men, women, and children. Thousands have also been displaced. Now, countries

giving sanctuary to the Liberian refugees have been put under economic strain in having to provide for and take care of their miserable guests.

Farming and other economic activities have been disrupted, essential services cut, and buildings and other infrastructure destroyed. The pity of it all is that those who claim to be fighting to save Liberia are the very people emasculating the country and slaughtering its people. The lessons for Africa are very clear: Internal conflicts should not be allowed to get out of hand and create unnecessary problems [words indistinct] issues should be tackled with great caution, tact, and diplomacy. In this situation, if good sense and a high display of coolness are not employed, innocent lives and property would be lost.

The recent conflict between Senegal and Mauritania over trivial issues, the Guinea-Bissau-Senegal clashes, and other such problems should not plunge the West African subregion into a bitter spate of fighting, killings, and destruction of bestial proportions. The havoc that such conflicts have caused in Mozambique, Angola, and Uganda, to mention only a few, should be more than enough lessons to the rest of Africa.

Now that the ECOMOG peacekeeping force has taken a proper foothold in Liberia, the combatants should realize the futility of the war and go to the conference table. Winning a Pyrrhic victory in war is absolutely useless. The endless civil wars in some African countries and elsewhere are good lessons for those in power.

The refugee problem in Africa is becoming more and more unbearable. All aspiring leaders should not be motivated by megalomaniacal and overweening ambition. Such leaders eventually become king-gods with the thought that they are the chosen messiah to save humanity. Hitlerized preparations and Napoleonic ambitions are tantamount to sadistic power drunkenness. The Liberian combatants should allow moderation, compromise, sobriety, humaneness, and simple common sense to reverse and save the country from committing socio-political-economic suicide. Liberia, festina lente [hasten slowly].

### Ivory Coast

#### 11 Injured, 22 Detained in 6 Sep Demonstration

AB0609215190 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT  
6 Sep 90

[Text] Abidjan, Sep. 6 (AFP)—Eleven people were injured, including four seriously, and 23 others stopped for questioning by security forces following demonstrations here Thursday [6 Sep], Ivory Coast opposition leaders said.

They said 22 people, including television journalist and member of the Ivorian People's Front (FPI), Georges Koffi, were detained Thursday afternoon at the central

police station. "The police commissioner told us that he was checking their identity," one opposition leader said.

Louis Dakoury, another FPI member, was taken to the national bureau of investigations while one of the injured was hospitalized with a bruised chest. State radio and television announced earlier Thursday that 12 people had been detained for "identity checks," but gave no casualty figures.

Witnesses said that riot police, backed by troops and gendarmes, used tear gas and truncheons to disperse opposition supporters in the Plateau business and embassy district near President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's residence. The authorities had declared that Thursday's demonstration called by four opposition parties, the second in a week, was "unauthorized."

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondents said they saw one man beaten and led off to a lorry by some 15 soldiers. Several hundred uniformed men took up stations in the Plateau district overnight and many were still there late Thursday.

The demonstration was called by Laurent Gbagbo of the FPI, Francis Wodie of the Ivorian Workers' Party, Zadi Zaourou of the Union of Social Democrats and Bamba Morifere of the Socialist Party. The state radio said that the demonstration was attended by "only a tiny number of unemployed people and gawkers." The state television said there "was no demonstration." Witnesses said "a few hundred people" turned out.

Early in the day, riot police charged a crowd that was shouting "Freedom!" and slogans hostile to Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's government, witnesses said. Police prodded demonstrators with sticks and detained several for questioning.

After breaking up a group of protestors near the president's palace, police returned a few hundred yards (meters) away to disperse another crowd. Dozens of heavily armed soldiers lined the streets in the West African country's economic capital, stopping passers-by near the cathedral and the SIB bank building to check in their handbags.

The clashes came in a week when primary schools opened again, after six months' closure following the most serious protests to rock Ivory Coast since independence in 1960. The government was then forced to renounce planned austerity measures and Mr. Houphouet-Boigny acceded to demands for a multi-party system by legalizing opposition parties.

Last Friday, another demonstration was broken up by police using tear gas. Then, opposition parties said 25 people were injured and 11 more detained but later released.

**Liberia****Taylor Says Doe Left Mansion for City Outskirts***AB0609193090 Dakar PANA in French  
1708 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Monrovia, 7 Sep [date as received] (AIB/PANA)—Samuel Doe is said to have left the Presidential Palace to take refuge in the Sheffield Barracks, in a forest in Monrovia's outskirts, according to Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). Mr. Taylor, receiving a special correspondent of the BURKINABE NEWS AGENCY "AIB", added that he would soon capture "the Executive Mansion", which is only a symbol of sovereignty.

During the interview, which took place on Monday, 3 September, the NPFL leader stated that a government cannot be imposed from the outside. "Even Doe who was sitting in Monrovia could not impose his government on us," he stated.

Meanwhile, 300 NPFL fighters are said to be preparing for an attack on the Sheffield forest to capture President Doe. Others allegedly stopped and examined a ship from Guinea, which was said to contain weapons meant for the White Helmets [ECOWAS peacekeeping force]. Mr. Taylor stressed that his forces are striving to check the cargo on this ship.

In view of the situation prevailing in Monrovia, observers there believe that the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] heads of state, specifically those whose countries are participating in the peacekeeping force, should revise their stands on the issue. The White Helmets have already suffered considerable losses of life and property. On Monday, the AIB correspondent reported the destruction of two tanks and other armored vehicles of the ECOWAS force. These failures are no doubt due to the fact that the White Helmets do not know the Liberian environment and to the fact that erroneous information is circulating within their ranks.

For somebody who knows Monrovia well, an attack force that leaves the port cannot capture the small Spriggs Payne Airport before taking the center of the city, contrary to what is stated in the White Helmets' reports. Indeed, from the port, downtown Monrovia must first be captured before reaching the small airport.

**Methodist Church Bishop Surfaces in Freetown***AB0609185790 London BBC World Service in English  
0730 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] After almost two months of no news, many Liberians must have presumed that one of the pillars of the United Methodist Church in Liberia, Bishop Arthur Cooler, had been killed. Bishop Cooler, you see, disappeared on 2 July of this year after government soldiers

attacked his house and burned it down. But anyone who had been hasty enough to write Bishop Cooler's obituary will be easing their words this morning, because Bishop Cooler has appeared in Freetown. He was in hiding all this time. George Ola Davis asked the bishop exactly what had happened to him:

[Begin recording] [Cooler] On 2 July, I was in my house when some friends came, some relatives came and told me I should leave my house at once. So, I left the house. In no time did I leave the house when about 25 government soldiers who happened to be (?parasoldiers) came and surrounded my house. And they are shooting my house, (?went into) my house, and demanded that they came to kill me. Imagine people coming to your house saying that they will not be satisfied unless they carry your head to their chief. All my documents, all my belongings, all the [word indistinct], everything of mine I had were taken away by the government soldiers. Not only that, but they came back after two days and set my house ablaze and burned my house down.

[Davis] Like you said, you went to somewhere in Liberia where you stayed. Where is this place that you stayed?

[Cooler] Well, I do not want to reveal that particular spot, because it was a secret to even some of my church members, and I told them I won't reveal where I was.

[Davis] Bishop, what do you think of the West African peacekeeping force?

[Cooler] We support it for coming and I pray God's blessings upon them, but they came too late. Why did they wait until this time before coming when the war was almost finished? What is going to happen in Liberia is that they are going to prolong the war. I understand that they are fighting Charles Taylor's group and no one knows how long this is going to last [words indistinct] some areas are very skeptical and I am saying that they came [words indistinct].

[Davios] Will you return to Liberia?

[Cooler] Definitely. As soon as things are alright, I will return to my country. That is my country. I have [word indistinct]. I have my people there. I am very happy to go back to Liberia and live there and wait there among my people. [end recording]

**Niger****Egyptian, Chadian Envoys Meet Saibou, Comment***AB0609212590 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[Text] The president of the Republic granted three audiences this morning. General Ali Saibou first received the French ambassador to Niger, Mr. Michel Lunven. He also held discussions with an emissary of President Husni Mubarak, Mr. (Sallam Zeid), who



briefed the head of state on Egypt's position on the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Let us listen to the Egyptian emissary:

[Begin (Zeid) recording] Egypt's position is that it is an invasion, it is an annexation which has been carried out contrary to international practice and norms and in contravention of the UN Charter. It is also an invasion which could also give a death blow to the principle of the inviolability of international borders, a principle enshrined in the OAU Charter. It should also be stated that Egypt has sent Egyptian troops [word indistinct] to help in defending Saudi Arabia [words indistinct].

Since the crisis began, all of Egypt's initiatives have been geared toward finding a peaceful solution to this problem. The task is a hard one, since the Iraqi side has employed this tactic to divert international opinion from the substance of the matter by presenting the problem as a conflict between Iraq and the armed forces of (?the United States) in Saudi Arabia, as a problem between progressive and conservative Arabs, as a problem between the rich and the destitute; whereas the crux of the matter, that is, the Kuwaiti problem, is one of defending (?sons) on the basis of respect for the UN Charter. [end recording]

Soon afterwards, General Ali Saibou received the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Acheik ibn-Oumar, who briefed the head of state on the outcome of the Rabat meeting on the Chad-Libya conflict.

[Begin recording] [Acheik] About 10 days ago, the two heads of state of Chad and Libya, namely His Excellency El Haj Hissein Habre and Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, met in Rabat at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, to continue the discussions aimed at settling the dispute which has been going on between our two countries for so many years. At the end of that meeting, therefore, it was only quite natural that President Hissein Habre should instruct me to meet and deliver a message to his brother and friend, President Ali Saibou, in order to keep him thoroughly briefed on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to solicit views and observations on this issue and which could enable us to better enhance the peace process.

In addition, we also discussed the general situation prevailing in the region and our respective efforts to cope with the challenges of this phase of uncertainty, considering that very close ties between our two countries, between our two states, and between our two heads of state oblige us to undertake this kind of regular consultation.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Minister, concerning this Rabat meeting in particular, what were its conclusions?

[Acheik] Contrary to what was reported by the press with regard to the conclusions of the meeting, it was not a complete flop. Obviously, the substantial problem still remains that the Aozou region is still occupied by Libyan troops. But that notwithstanding, we made some progress in view of the fact that the Libyan side agreed that, in

accordance with the Algiers draft accord signed last year, the Hague International Court be immediately notified in order that a ruling may be given on the dispute between the two countries. This is, admittedly, a very significant step in the context of a peaceful settlement.

Similarly, there was a commitment by both parties to abide by the Senegal [word indistinct], to refrain from supporting any hostile military or paramilitary action directed against the other party from its territory or from another territory. As you are aware, Chad has, on several occasions, been victim of direct Libyan-backed military aggression launched from Sudanese territory. So this commitment is by all accounts very significant. The fact, however, remains that there still many other issues to thrash out, and we decided to continue negotiations either on a bilateral basis or through the mediation of other states; and we therefore await the implementation of these commitments and believe that chances do exist for forging ahead along the path of a settlement, even though a solution to the problem has not yet been fully found.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, concerning the International Court of Justice, do you really believe that a satisfactory solution to the problem can come out of this option?

[Acheik] In any case, it is not the only way out. When there is a conflict, one must explore all avenues and knock on every door. But we continue in any case to pursue the bilateral approach within the framework of what we call the Chad-Libya Joint Commission, which became operational in 1982. There are mediation efforts being carried out by a number of our African or Arab brothers. There is also in particular the OAU Ad Hoc Committee chaired by Gabon and which was formed by the OAU in (?1987) to help find a solution; and there is also the judicial procedure at the International Court of Justice. But for us, all the possible avenues should be explored in a bid to enhance efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the problem, considering that peace serves the interests of all of us. [end recording]

## Senegal

### Clashes Reported With Casamance Separatists

AB0609163390 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT  
6 Sep 90

[Text] Dakar, Sept 6 (AFP)—Clashes between the army and separatists in the Casamance region of southern Senegal in the past fortnight have left around 40 people dead, according to accounts given here Thursday [6 Sep] by different sources.

They said the fiercest encounter occurred in the last week of August near the border with Guinea-Bissau when separatists attacked a small military post and then laid an ambush for army reinforcements. Seven soldiers were

killed and at least 32 insurgents, the sources said. The independent weekly SUD HEBDO reported for its part the death of nine soldiers overnight last Monday.

Official sources and the state media have said nothing about this latest violence, in a departure from the usual practice of reporting such unrest since separatist incidents flared up in Casamance in April after a lull.

Last month the state security court jailed five separatists for six to 10 years after their extradition from Guinea-Bissau last year. Several dozen suspects, including alleged guiding spirit Fr. Augustin Diamakoune, were picked up in June and have been charged before the court. The agitation is generally attributed to the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces, which became active among the Diola people in 1982.

### Guinea-Bissauans Flee Region

AB0509203690 Dakar PANA in French  
1203 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Bissau, 1 Sep (ANG-PANA)—Some 300 Guinea-Bissau nationals, who currently have Senegalese citizenship, fled Casamance to return to their country of origin for fear of reprisals by the Senegalese Armed Forces against Guinea-Bissau citizens in that southern Senegalese region. In a statement to the GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY (ANG), the chairman of Sao Domingo sector (north of the country), an area in which armed clashes recently took place between Guinea-Bissau and Senegalese armed forces, claimed, quoting travelers fleeing the region, that Guinea-Bissau National Patricio da Silva was killed on 4 August by Senegalese soldiers, after accusing him of belonging to rebel groups in Casamance demanding independence from Senegal.

The return of these rural folks has forced the Guinea-Bissau Government to offer them three metric tons of rice to cope with the food problems. Regional authorities in Cacheau (northern part of the country) envisage an increase in the number of persons fleeing the Casamance region because of reprisals on Guinea-Bissau nationals who had settled in that area since the liberation struggle against Portuguese occupation.

Last week, after a visit to Dakar during which he delivered a message from the Guinea-Bissau head of state to his Senegalese counterpart, Mr. Manuel Santos, minister of [state for] economy and finance, told reporters that the Senegalese president had assured him of his conviction that Guinea-Bissau was not involved in activities of the Casamance Separatist Movement.

**\* Savane Wants Talks To Halt Casamance Unrest**  
90AF0430 Dakar WAL FADJRI in French  
8-15 Jun 90 p 5

[Article by Landing Savane, secretary general of AND-JEF (MRDN—Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy) (NDLR) [expansion not given]: "Scaling the Wall"; first paragraph is WAL FADJRI introduction]

[Text] "Although I feel I am equally Casamancean and Senegalese, I shall be prepared to accept any negotiated solution of the Casamance problem in preference to the hellish dynamic of war that threatens to rock Senegal."

The events that have taken place these past several months in Casamance, especially in the Ziguinchor region, pose an urgent challenge to every Senegalese man and woman. While the government continues to insist that there is no problem in Casamance, just as it insists that there is no political crisis in Senegal, the situation is steadily and dangerously deteriorating.

It now appears that Collin's departure has served paradoxically to intensify the security-oriented reflex responses of a regime that is without legitimacy and without authority—a regime that no longer knows which way to turn in the face of growing disorder, violence, and other challenges.

One should bear in mind, however, that the Casamance problem had its origin in the government's savage repression of a movement that was doing nothing more at the time than demand by peaceful means the independence of Casamance.

These reflex responses—which have become habitual on the part of the Diouf regime and went so far as to include prison sentences imposed on citizens merely for their opinions (Father Diamacoune, Nkrumah Sane, Mamadou Sadio, and others) is the principal cause of the situation of violence that prevails in the southern part of the country.

A recent Amnesty International report establishes irrefutably the fact that this regime has for years systematically carried out arbitrary arrests of innocent people who were beaten and tortured—sometimes to death—because they were suspected of supporting the independence movement. The regime all the while was continuing to pose hypocritically as the "pearl of democracy" and defender of human rights in Africa. I wrote Diouf at that time concerning this savage repression of which tens of members of our party were victims (three of whom—Bakary Dieme, El Hadj Sane, and Fany Sane—died in 1985 as the result of torture) and proposed the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the suspicious deaths of Casamancean prisoners. He rejected the suggestion and thereby was able to cover up the barbaric practices of his police and gendarmerie.

Let us speak frankly. Democracy implies equal respect for all opinions provided they are expressed peacefully. This was the case with the supporters of independence. When they were attacked by the government—which did not hesitate to organize crude provocations against the members of the opposition and innocent populations—

the supporters of independence had no choice other than to defend themselves by all possible means, including arms.

In this way the government has lost an important opportunity—with respect to the Casamance question and other questions—to organize a national dialogue of clarification. Just as occurred in the case of the Mauritania problem, it is likely that with the militarization of the region the debate over the status of Casamance will probably intensify and be clarified on the basis of irrefutable documentation.

For his part, Father Diamacoune long since made his positions on this question quite clear. He made the following points:

1. Casamance—in its status as a colonial possession—was never integrated into the colony of Senegal.
2. Neither the colonial administration nor the Senegalese Government consulted the people of Casamance between 1958 and 1960 to ask them to choose among integration into Senegal, a federal or confederal solution, or outright independence.
3. The negotiations carried on at the top level of the government have therefore no legal basis, and Casamance should therefore receive its independence following the several decades of an uninterrupted experiment that has ended in a resounding failure.

Father Diamacoune has challenged not only the Senegalese authorities (Senghor and Diouf) but also the colonial power—France (Mitterrand)—concerning this problem.

The absence of any response from Diamacoune's interlocutors cannot in effect be regarded as anything but implicit recognition of the soundness of his arguments. If that is not the case, the present government should explain its point of view and thereby allow a serious discussion to begin.

Many Senegalese, including many Casamanceans, have categorically rejected the pro-independence point of view in favor of a legitimate demarcation that will take into account the Balkanization of Africa and their own support of Pan-Africanism. Today, however, we must open our eyes. Are we willing to see Senegal rocked by intercommunity violence, as portended by the attacks of recent months? Is it not obvious that Diouf's tactics have on this occasion once again proved to be bankrupt, and that the repression has merely strengthened the independence movement instead of weakening it? Does not the appointment of a general to administer the Ziguinchor region appear to be a crude and ineffectual provocation that will contribute nothing new toward a solution of this grievous problem?

We can henceforth state positively that if the Diouf administration—the PS [Socialist Party]—persists in this policy, then the violence will spread further and eventually affect all regions of the country. An atmosphere of insecurity is already obvious in the regions of

Saint Louis and Dakar, and the situation in the other regions is unstable. The attack in Gao Square in Ziguinchor has led some observers to expect a "settling of scores" the consequences of which would be disastrous for Senegal. A close analysis indicates that the regime is today destined to undergo one of two processes: the process of **Lebanonization**, which would amount to each element of the national community assuming responsibility for its own problems (security, administration, and development, among others) or the equally dangerous process of **Liberianization**.

In the first case what you would have is ecocultural entities that would emerge in central Senegal, in the north, at Dakar, in the east, and in the south. In the second case you would have a qualitative breakup that would take place in order to overthrow this corrupt and discredited regime.

In my opinion, there is only one rational way to attempt to avoid such an outcome: arrange for genuine discussions with the people of Casamance to find realistic and peaceful solutions for the problems that arise.

As for Casamance, I now believe that negotiations will be inevitable, and negotiations imply recognition of the pro-independence phenomenon. In any event, it is perhaps not too late to get a cease-fire and arrange for a referendum in the region to enable the population to choose the course they want to take, and there is nothing to indicate that they would choose independence. Unfortunately, the present government appears to have ruled out such a solution. But wouldn't that be better for Casamance and for Senegal than sacrificing the lives of thousands of men, women, and children in a fratricidal war?

Still traumatized today by the memory of the Biafra war—the wounds from which continue to bathe the Nigerian giant in blood—and mindful of what is happening in Ethiopia, where the central government has virtually lost the war it is waging against a cause whose political and popular legitimacy it has never been willing to recognize, I am surprised to find myself thinking that although I feel myself to be equally Casamancean and Senegalese, I shall be prepared to accept any negotiated solution of the Casamance problem in preference to the infernal dynamic of war that the Diouf regime has established in that region and that threatens to rock Senegal. Every one of us should today give this matter careful thought and act accordingly, for tomorrow it could be too late.

#### \* Deputies, Chiefs Support Peace in Casamance

90AF0430B Dakar LE SOLEIL in French  
26 Jun 90 p 15

[Article by Joseph Lopy: "Crusade of Deputies for Peace"]

[Text] A united Kassa welcomed the messengers of peace—that is to say, the deputies from the geographical



region of Casamance who have formed a group for the purpose of summoning the local residents to join together in an effort to persuade their sons who have strayed from the land to lay down their arms and return to the fold to live without restraint among their people.

"When lives are taken without cause," they said, "there is good reason to make a concerted effort to find a solution that will ward off disaster." The deputies acknowledged that the situation has continued because people minimized its seriousness.

The deputies expressed the belief that these events had their origin in differences within the Ziguinchor population, who ultimately found themselves again divided into two factions, with the minority faction turning to guerrilla warfare before resuming its independence demands.

These events had ramifications, however, that extended to the other departments of the region because of the threat posed by the guerrillas. The deputies acknowledged, however, that "not everyone joined the guerrillas of his own free will, because some of them were deceived into doing so."

One must therefore study each case very carefully and realize that every mistake made can be atoned for or perhaps even corrected. This obviously applies to the militancy of certain individuals in the MFDC [Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance] who can, if they so desire, return before it is too late.

For the fact is that if those who have strayed refuse to listen to reason and continue to spread terror, the forces of law and order will be obliged to do their duty and round them up so that the community may live in peace.

An appeal was made to the audience—which was composed of administrative, religious, and legal authorities—to take the message of peace and reconciliation to all strata of society.

The mayor also urged that the accusations cease and that sensitivity be made a primary goal instead.

### Opening

Young people were reminded that this is the era of large geographical areas that are de facto—because of their powerful demographic impact—powerful economic areas as well.

"Don't shut yourselves up here in Casamance," the spokesman for the deputies said. "Travel, go elsewhere to look for work and you will live better."

It is no longer the time for war, but for an "opening" that will make it possible to acquire other kinds of knowledge and other means for development.

These words of truth left no one indifferent, to the extent that everyone wanted to make a contribution to the effort undertaken by the deputies.

The residents of the village were pleased from the outset at the initiative of those who, they said, are giving them the courage to speak publicly about the situation and to initiate negotiations with those who are in the MFDC in an effort to convince them to lay down their arms and return to the land.

### Clemency

Convinced of the sincerity of the group of deputies, the residents pledged to throw their full weight into an effort to restore peace.

They accordingly asked the administrative and judicial authorities to grant their request for clemency and to release those who have been arrested, because there are certain to be among them a number of innocent persons and others whom the MFDC deceived and enlisted without their consent.

After visiting Oussouye the group of deputies went to Mlomp, where it met with King Siboukouyane and explained to him the purpose of their mission.

Their mission was endorsed by the priest, who first denounced the recent attacks and then expressed a desire to participate in the effort to reestablish peace in the region.

The king promised to use his authority over his subjects to promote the success of the mission undertaken by the deputies.

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